THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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I swore she was my only love,
And squeezed her little waist,
She cooed like any sucking dove,
And bent my lips to taste

"My husband won't be home till late,"
She said, which made us laugh,
We little dreamt, behind the door
Was hid a phonograph

Result— Funeral from poet's late residence —*San Francisco News Letter*

WHO IS HENRY M STANLEY?

The Parentage and Early History of the Great Explorer.

The age of discoveries is upon us. The hieroglyphics of Egypt have unraveled the mysteries of their designers. Buried Troy has yielded the tiara of the frail Helen to Dr Schliemann. Henry M Stanley, the Herald's special detective, traversed the wilds and jungles of Africa and discovered the long lost Livingstone and in a recent journey drew a new geographical line across the entire breadth of that impenetrable dark continent. It now remains for Every Saturday to give to its readers a startling piece of news that it has discovered, which is no more nor less than an effort to discover the discover, and answer that almost enigmatical question of Who is Henry M Stanley?

That he has been the first white man that has crossed that land of myth and mystery the homage of all countries attest. But although he has solved the great questions that have puzzled the geographers, he has reserved to himself a mystery that almost every one instantly clears up willingly, cheerfully and satisfactorily, viz. Who were your parents?

The papers all teem with graphic accounts of his exploits, but not one of them has attempted to dilate upon his history, for the simple reason that they are ignorant of it, the only allusion to his birth being in a foot note to a little penny pamphlet published in London, which says "Of Mr Stanley's early life little is known. Wales and America both claim him. He himself will probably soon settle the vexed question." That question we propose to settle now on the very best of evidence, that of his own mother, from whom we are in receipt of the entire particulars, and [illegible] to shield his ingratitude to the woman who bore him is undoubtedly the reason why his early life is shrouded in so much mystery!

The letter is dated High Park street, Seton square, Liverpool, August 13, and from it we glean the following facts.

The explorer, whose right name is Henry M Eastaway, was born in New York City on the 20th of October, 184[illegible], and baptized by the Rev Father Smith, at James Street Roman Catholic Church, near the Bowery. His mother was born in Ireland but for some time resided in Baltimore. His father was a sea captain, and when the child was still very young the family went back to Europe. During a voyage in 1858 the father died, and the boy soon after while sojourning at his [illegible] at Clay Castle had some words with his mother and in a fit of anger she said to him "Would to God you were somewhere from me," to which he replied "Never mind mother, as soon as I get a ship I will take care that I never come back. Should I go to America I will return to it as my birth place." The boy was as good as his word and the same year (1858) he sailed from Queenstown in a bark called the Jacob Kellerc, and in a few lines for his mother from Limerick, asking for her prayers and acknowledging [illegible] for her, were the last she had ever heard from him nor did she ever lay eyes on him again until the day of Livingstone's funeral at Westminster Abbey. In company with a friend, Captain Lamont, a letter from whom is also in our possession, she recognized him among the six pall bearers, and the Captain, to satisfy her, asked some one standing by, who the person was, and the reply came, "Why, that's Henry M Stanley, the man who discovered Livingstone."

It is hard to deceive the unerring instinct that pulsates in a mother's heart and beneath the searching scrutiny of her eyes he quailed and hid his face in the folds of the silk flag. Captain Lamont, referring to the scene, says in his letter, "I see by what you say that the people in Liverpool will not allow Mr Stanley to be your lost son but I think if they were present at the interview we had with him at Mr Livingstone's funeral they would be of a different opinion." The poor woman sought her ungrateful son at the Langham hotel, in London, and was shown into the parlor. We had best let Mrs Eastaway describe the scene in her own words: "He put out his hand to me. Said I, 'Are you not a nice son?' 'Well,' he answered, 'I fancy there must be some mistake here.' 'Then,' said I, 'you can rectify it.' 'Well,' he answered, 'any money you want you can have.' 'Why,' said I, 'do you offer me money if I am not your mother? Did I not write to you and to James Gordon Bennett, saying that I needed no aid, only to relieve my distracted mind?'" He then questioned her as to any particular marks her son had, and when she told him that if he were her boy he had peculiar Indian ink marks upon his arms and a mole on his neck he winced and refused to satisfy her but said "Have patience for a year or so, Mrs Eastaway, your son will turn up." This was too much for the mother's heart to bear, and she cried to him, "[illegible] brothers, but never a son of mine," and left the room.

The truth of this statement is [illegible] substantiated by the letters in our possession. Mrs Eastaway is by no means in poverty, having a comfortable home and two strong sons to depend upon. One of them is second officer of the steamship La France, now bound from France to New York, and the other one is on the police force now in Australia. We have only stated plain facts as they came to us. [illegible] the New York Herald, in whose employ Mr Stanley is, [illegible] —*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

Scotland in the Times of Alexander II.

The statistics to be gathered from the accounts of Alexander's reign prove beyond a doubt that the high state of prosperity ascribed to the country in the well-known verse of the old bard preserved by Wyntoun was no idle dream of the poet. The quantity of grain grown shows that the land was well cultivated, and the court and nobles lived so luxuriously that the people could not have fared badly. Besides the 23 great castles afterward placed in the hands of Edward, the king must have owned houses and estates all over the Lowlands. And the accounts for the expenses of his household show that he and his court moved frequently from one to another. It must be borne in mind that as yet Edingburgh made no pretension to the honors of a capital city. Stirling and Forfar Castles were the favorite resorts of Alexander. In the summer of 1263 he and his queen held their court at Forfar for twenty nine weeks, and the notices of the supplies provided for their consumption prove that there was no lack of good cheer both for man and beast. The supplies consumed during that sojourn included 48 beeves, 25 swine from the adjacent forest, 30 sheep brought from Barry, and 40 from the Grange of Strathylit, (now Glenisla,) 60 stone of cheese, 311 fowls, 17 chalders 1½ bolls of malt, 3 chalders 2 bolls of barley, and 38 chalders 8 bolls of fodder, and there was also a special provision of barley and fodder, though not of malt, for the queen's use. The Lake of Cluny, which, in common with other lakes and ponds attached to royal residences, produced multitudes of eels, was made to yield 700 for the king's use, and 9 score for the queen's. Ale was the national drink at this time, and must have been largely consumed by men, women, and children. In one of the sheriffs' accounts 4½ bolls of malt are entered as supplied for the use of the Prince of Scotland in the space of one year and a half, though the poor child's age was only two years. The swine that grazed in herds in the royal forests afforded the animal food of the common people, so that the prejudice against pork so general in Scotland must have sprung up at a later date. A sow at this time cost 18 pence, while a sheep was only worth a shilling, a gosling 2½ pence, and a hen a penny. What the domestic architecture of Scotland at that time was like we have no means of finding out, but when any of the king's houses were added to or repaired, the sums paid for timber planking and roofing, and carpenters' wages are entered, but as there is no mention of stones or masons, the omission goes far to prove that wood was still the material most in use in building. That they were surrounded by gardens and parks is proved beyond a doubt by the entries of wages paid to the gardeners and for repairing of fences. It is interesting to find even the "gammon and glee" of the old song confirmed by an item of £16 2s. 9d. for the king's expenses at play, a sum equivalent to the price of 50 horses. After such a picture of the prosperity produced by a long peace and strong government, it is sad to find that immediately after the king's death civil war broke out, stirred up by Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, the grandfather of the national hero, and that the sheriffs of Dumfries and Wigtoun had to report lands as having been wasted and lain two years uncultivated in consequence thereof.—*Saturday Review.*

The Kentucky Home of the Grants.

Not many of those who are reading about Gen Grant's triumphal tour through Europe are aware of the fact that Lewis county at one time was the home of the Grant family, and that they engaged successfully in the tannery business in this county. Such, however, is the fact, and many of our citizens were intimately acquainted with Jesse, the father, and Ulysses S, Samuel Simpson, and Orville, the three sons. The Fryer tan-yard, near Esculapia Springs, in this county, was, about 30 years since, the property of Jesse Grant and his son Simpson. They managed their tan yard with much success, and were very popular citizens and neighbors. Judge Holbrook, an old and prominent lawyer of Vanceburg, was an intimate friend of the Grants, and describes them as very genial and clever men. Simpson was very fond of playing euchre, and he and the judge have passed many pleasant hours playing their favorite game. While Simpson was a No 1 business man he was very social, and the life of every crowd he entered. Orville carried on two tanneries further up the river, but spent much of his time at his father's in Lewis county. After a residence of several years here the family sold out and moved to Galena, Ill., and our people in a measure lost sight of them. When the war broke out and Gen. Grant was becoming known all over the country, many of our citizens did not at first connect him with the same family that formerly resided here, but he flashed into notoriety so fast that inquiries were made, and it was soon ascertained that he was the same man who formerly visited his father near Esculapia, and spent much of his time with the old gentleman. Gen. Grant at the time lived with his father-in-law, Mr. Dent, near St. Louis. Those who know him here say he was then a very quiet sort of a man, talking but little, but very polite and agreeable in a peculiar way. After Jesse moved to Covington, Judge Holbrook often visited him, and relates that on one occasion the old gentleman, being fond of his dram, would have got him tipsy, but he refused to drink any more. When he refused Jesse said "Why, ain't it good whisky?" Judge Holbrook replied that it was, but he did not care about drinking any more. No one ever dreamed in those days that the quiet man who frequently came to the county was destined to be twice president of the United States and the general-in-chief of the American army, and that he was to be the guest of kings and emperors. —*Vanceburg (Ky) Courier.*

The Microphone.

By the courtesy of Agent Faxon, of the Pacific Mills, who is quite an enthusiast in scientific matters, we spent a delightful hour a few days since in experiments with that latest marvel of discovery, the microphone, a little instrument which becomes to the ear what the microscope is to the eye. This is a discovery of Prof. Hughes, of Great Britain, who while experimenting with the telephone found a new element, through which he has succeeded in perfecting an instrument by which sound is magnified or increased, and conveyed by a wire in a wonderful manner. The microphone of Mr. Faxon, imported from England, is a simple little affair, a thin piece of deal, perhaps five inches by three, insulated by means of four bits of rubber, one at each corner, on which it rests, to this is attached a small, ordinary battery, a small piece of pure carbon is fastened with a bit of wire to the board, and another piece of carbon like an inch and a half pipe stem is pivoted near the centre from little supports, one end resting upon the piece strapped to the board, the wires by which the sound is to be conveyed are attached to either corner of the board and connected by other wires with the carbon vibrator and the battery, the carbon, highly charged as it is with mercury, possesses the power not only of conductivity and of reproducing sound, but of vastly increasing its power, and as the microscope reveals to the eye of man the most insignificant of nature's works, so does the microphone disclose to our hearing otherwise inaudible sound.

Mr. Faxon has connected with his microphone some 600 feet of wire, and in the room at the other end an ordinary Bell telephone attachment. During the experiments which we made with the assistance of Mr Rideout, a watch was placed upon the instrument, and through the nearly one-eighth of a mile of wire came to the ear not only the separate ticking, resounding like the heavy beating of a marine or tower clock, but we could clearly detect the whirr of the minute wheels, the buzz and friction of the delicate machinery of the watch. Then the watch was removed and the gentlest sweep of the down of a feather, brushed as lightly as possible across the board, reached the ear magnified to sound like the coarse grating of a file or of the scraping of a heavy brush. Then a small wire cage, containing two common house flies, was placed on the instrument, and to the listening ear, 600 feet away, distinctly came the soft and regular patter of the tiny feet, as the flies walked over the board, and as they flew from one side of the cage to other, the sound as they struck against the fine wire was heard with a sharp metallic ring, altogether like that of the hammer of a boiler maker as he rivets the bolts in the iron cylinder. We were somewhat skeptical in relation to this last experiment, it seemed so much beyond credence, and the wires were detached, the annunciator fastened to the instrument, with only a few feet of wire, and we sat down in front of the little wonder, and with our eyes made certain there was no possibility of deceit as to the source of the marvelous sounds to which we listened, but there was no difference, the footfalls of the fly came with no seeming greater distinctness than were transmitted through 600 feet of wire, and we see no reason why miles may not be added with the same result. Conversation in the room where the instrument was located, without the intervention of a mouth-piece, as in the telephone, was distinctly heard at the other end of the wire.—*Lawrence (Mass.) American.*

The Scot.

The Scot is not an animal that will remain burrowing in a corner, and feeding upon dry peas, when there are plenty of corn fields in vision, and plenty of wheaten bread to be earned by the sweat of an honest man's brow. The "Scot abroad" is a character almost as well known as the Scot at home, and whether in German wars of religion, or in French wars of conquest—whether in scaling the cliffs of the Crimea, quelling rebellion in India, dictating commercial treaties to slippery Chinese, tracing the source of the Nile, or forcing a high road through the wilds of Central Africa—you will always find a Scot with determination for his companion and progress for his pioneer. The great warehouses and manufactories in Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Leeds, and elsewhere show, in the names of their most active trading firms, the living witness of the unwillingness of the Scot to confine his intelligent restlessness within the narrow bounds of his native country. Like the Greek, he has a strong expansive power, and wherever he goes, like Wordsworth's pedler, who was an Athol man, carries not only wares but wisdom along with him. I have found a Macdonald sleeping quietly after years of honorable activity, in the remote churchyard of Hugh Town in the Scilly Isles, and I have no doubt, whoever shall first reach the North Pole will find a Scotsman already there, snugly sheltered under a snow-palace of his own construction. What is the secret of this wonderful success of the Scot in all parts of the world? I think mainly this, that, in addition to his restless working faculty, and high determination to advance, he is fundamentally a thinking man. All the stories that are current to characterize the three peoples, agree in this, that however strong the Scot is in action, he always thinks before he acts. When you ask him a question, he has a national habit of asking you another question instead of giving a direct reply. He wants to sound you first whether you are worthy of an answer. In this respect also he is a Greek, a veritable Ulysses, as you may see in many a page of the Odyssey. This combination of thought with working faculty it is which makes the Caledonian such a good man of business. Work combined with thought is business, work without thought mere bustle. But the thinking quality of the Scot is not always directed to external ends attainable by material means. He directs his thoughts also—as every intelligent type of humanity must do, more or less—to the ideas after the likeness of which all significant realities are formed, and then he becomes a metaphysician and a theologian; for theology is only the highest power of philosophy, no man can think consistently, or reason soundly, without ending, where the unthinking man by a healthy instinct begins—with God. As a thinking man, the Scot does not manifest his intellectual power like the Frenchman, by sudden flashes, or like the Irishman, by odd jerks and amusive springs. There is no springing and jumping, no curveting and capering, in his movements. He is full of deliberation and calculation. He may be represented by a slow, heavy, weighty elephant, bearing kings and conquerors on its back, or by a useful milk cow, leisurely recumbent on a lush meadow, or by a sturdy clay-horse, or even by a bear sometimes, or a fox, or a strange animal compounded of a fox and a bear, but he is never a monkey, a grasshopper, or a water-wagtail. In his life he has always been a plan and his thought he piles up into a system, his dogmatic theology—his Calvinism—is a scheme of Christian thought which, if it does not solve all problems, at least has the merit of training to pious purpose the sternly exercised minds of those who attempt to solve them. The Germans also have attempted many impossible problems, but neither has their labor been in vain. A bout at foils in a fencing school is no battle, and, of course, can boast neither show of triumph nor fruits of victory, but it strengthens the arm, and sharpens the eye, and gives litheness and grace to the whole body. So do I honestly believe that the Bible questioning, and curious textual puzzling, in which serious young persons in Scotland often indulge, have as much to do as our popularly constituted universities in creating that thoughtful cast of mind by which the average Scot, as contrasted with the average Englishman, is universally known.—*Prof. Blackie, in Contemporary Review.*

A Journalist's Vicissitudes.

I observe as among the witnesses before the Potter investigating Committee one H. Conquest Clarke, who appears to have been a private secretary to Governor Kellogg at the time of the Louisiana election. I had lost sight of Clarke for some time, but he has a history of vicissitudes worth recalling. He was the son of the editor of the Manchester (England) *Guardian* and left home and parental guardianship in 1864 on account of his marriage against his father's wish. He came to New York without a dollar, and got employment on the *Herald* at once, but had no opportunity to display his talents until a few months later when young Bennett, who was then freshly in his son's place as managing editor of the *Herald*, ordered him to Mexico. By the influence of James B Steedman, of Ohio, Clarke was engaged as private secretary by Lewis Campbell, who was then on his way to Mexico as Minister. Campbell was to pay nothing, it was only a scheme to help the *Herald*. Clarke thus got aboard of the man-of-war which was to take Campbell and General W T Sherman to Vera Cruz, to look after the tottering throne of the Emperor Maximilian. On the voyage Campbell confided to Sherman that he had a *Herald* correspondent on board as his private secretary. Sherman, with his great aversion to correspondents, put Clarke ashore at Havana.

Clarke at once took a steamer to Vera Cruz and reached there several days ahead of Sherman and Campbell. While waiting their arrival Clarke took strolls about the country round Vera Cruz, and in one of these fell in with a gentleman who was, as was Clarke also, a fine French scholar. They strolled for miles one day in conversation, and Clarke was finally invited by the gentleman to enter his residence about five miles from the city. Here Clarke was astonished to find his agreeable companion addressed as "Your Majesty," and to learn that it was the Emperor Max himself. Clarke became incidentally connected with the Emperor's household and accompanied him to the City of Mexico, and subsequently to Queretaro, where the Emperor was captured and shot. Clarke obtained his release on the plea that he was an English subject, and riding hastily across the country, carried the news of Maximilian's death to General Sheridan, at New Orleans. Sheridan paid him $1,000 for his information. Clarke was subsequently stenographer, and also *Herald* correspondent with General Steedman and General Fullerton, in 1866, when they were sent by President Johnson to investigate the working of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South. He left the commission in New Orleans, and appears to have remained there until it became advisable for a man connected with Kellogg and Packard to move North. As an illustration of the journalistic vicissitudes, Clarke's career is not without interest. His wife was a very beautiful woman. Her parents subsequently became reconciled to the pair, and a few years ago, while Clarke's mother was on a visit to them in New Orleans, she expressed a wish to have them married in church according to the Episcopal rites. The marriage, or re marriage, was attended by Kellogg, Durrell, Norton, Packard, and all the then shining lights of carpet-baggism in New Orleans.—*New York letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.*

A correspondent of the Paris Figaro describes the home of Victor Hugo and the habits of the aged poet on the Island of Guernsey. He says he has a passion for photographs, and is constantly having himself taken in a variety of attitudes and dresses. Several of the pictures are described. For a week after reaching his island seclusion, the poet remained shut up, and would see nobody. Since then he has been more rested and cheerful, and enjoys life with his family, but does little reading or writing. He rises late, spends some hours in riding in the afternoon, and dines at 7. He lives on a high street in the town of St. Peter, overlooking the sea, his abode being known as Hauteville House.

The Aldine Press.

Of all the great printers, who were once Humanists and publishers, there is none who left so strong a stamp of individuality behind him as the man who loved to sign his excellent volumes *Aldus Pius Manutius Romanus et Philhellen.* His original name was Teobaldo Mannucci, and he was born at Sermoneta in 1450. His early life was one of learned ease and retirement, sufficiently unlike the restless and fatiguing labors to which he was afterward fated. The guest and friend of the noble Pico della Mirandola, he studied Greek with him in his palace under a Cretan Professor, Emmanuel Adramyttenos. Eventually he became the tutor of Pico's nephews, and one of these, Alberto Pio, to whom the great publisher afterward dedicated his magnificent edition of Aristotle, supplied him with funds to set up a printing press. In 1476 the first Greek book had been issued from a press at Milan, and in 1480 a very uncritical Theocritus made its appearance. The first really excellent book published in Italy was Lorenzo Alopa's Florentine Homer in 1488. This was really all of any value that had been done to perpetuate Greek literature when Aldus, in 1490 settled in Venice, and collected scholars and compositors around him. His house became a nucleus of Greek learning, and indeed it would seem that the whole business was carried on in the Greek language, and by exiles from the ruins of the Eastern Empire. The directions to printers and binders are entirely in that language, and accordingly it is judged that Aldus in order to succeed thoroughly in his great enterprise, steeped himself entirely in the language that he loved. His very prefaces were in Greek. The work begun about 1493, went on almost without a pause for more than twenty years, during that time there were issued from the Aldine press no less than thirty three first editions of all the greatest and most voluminous Greek authors. Of these a few may be recorded here. The list began with Musaeus in 1493 and Theocritus in 1495, Aristotle followed, a splendid edition in four volumes, which occupied the years 1495 to 1498. In the last mentioned year Aldus was assisted by Musurus in bringing out all that was then known of Aristophanes, the *Lysistrata* and the *Thesmophoriazusa* being not yet discovered. Thucydides, Sophocles, and Herodotus followed in 1502, Xenophon and Euripides in 1503, and Demosthenes in 1504. The Greek orators occupied 1508, and Plutarch 1509, Plato appeared in 1513, and Pindar in 1514. Thus, just 100 years after the first professor of Greek arrived in Florence, bearing the precious secrets of literature with him, the greater part of antique letters was at the service of the humblest of Italian scholars. For nothing is more remarkable than the public spirit and munificence of the first and greatest of publishers. In spite of the exquisite art of Aldus, in spite of his manifold expenses, risks, and difficulties, he contrived to circulate his really luxurious editions at a price that seems nominal. The Musaeus cost less than a shilling of our money, the Theocritus less than 2s., all five volumes of the vast edition of Aristotle could be purchased for about £8. When we realize that everything had to be invented and that Aldus inherited no experience from past workmen, that the very type had to be cut from handwriting, the italic type from that of Petrarca, the Greek from that of Musurus, that the publishing house had to become a sort of college of scholars, all dependent on the unwearied head, our wonder is excited at the greatness of this unique man, whose energies were constantly thwarted and his designs paralyzed by the waves of war that deluged Italy again and again. He persevered, and his disciples continued his labors, the monuments of ancient prose and verse were placed beyond the fear of destruction or loss. In 1515 Aldus Manutius died.—*The Westminster Review.*

Good News.

If Congress can make absolute money by its simple mandate, then every citizen of the United States who is asking for aid from the treasury is right in doing so. He should have it, not in little wads of one or five hundred dollars, but in stacks of ten thousand and fifty thousand dollar bills. If money can be created by act of congress, absolute, intrinsic money, not only should every citizen have a pheasant in his pot, but a pot to cook it in, with a fire under it, supplied by the government. It should buy him lands, build houses and furnish them, barns and fill them, and give a college education to all the boys and pay the expenses of a trip to Paris, or a voyage round the world, to finish them off, make them familiar with human affairs, and increase their capacity for usefulness as citizens of the only country in the world powerful enough to create something out of nothing.

Tom McGinnis' promise, if elected to congress, to give every poor man $1,000 in money, 160 acres of land, with a horse, and tools to work with, and "four brood sows," was an insult to every American citizen, and exhibited a narrowness of soul and so dull a comprehension of the resources of the government printing presses, as to raise a well founded suspicion of his fitness to represent a constituency of Hottentots in a representative body. Whenever we are satisfied that the government can make money by printing it, we have a scheme or two on hand for the benefit of our countrymen that will make the heart of an enthusiastic greenbacker thrill with ecstacy, and if anybody drinks anything cheaper than champagne at ten dollars a bottle, he shall be made liable by law to exile in Alaska.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, was anxious to leave well enough alone. Once, when threatened with shipwreck, the skipper came below and said to him, "My Lord, in a very few minutes you will be in heaven," the Bishop ejaculated, "Dear, dear, how very, *very* horrible."

So-Called Fraudulent Mine Sales.

A correspondent writing from Denver to the Cincinnati Enquirer sends that paper the following item of interest to the western reader.

Yesterday I met a gentleman familiar with mines and mining interests in all parts of the country and by a conversation with him I am able to do justice to a gentleman (and I propose to do so before speaking of Colorado minerals proper) who has been fearfully maligned, and, although you have differed with him in politics I know you have always honored his manhood. I refer to Gen R C. Schenck. My informant is a miner and a former superintendent of the celebrated Emma mine. I was assured by him that it was one of the richest mines on the globe, that it was worth all and doubly that which was given for it by the English. He said that the English sent out either incompetent or dishonest managers and and hence the disgrace into which the property fell. For this failure they blamed General Schenck and the Americans allowed this pure hearted man and distinguished statesman and brave soldier to be condemned without reflection or without investigation. When the English began to lose money through the want of experienced laborers then they began to whine and call for vengeance upon the gentleman who, with them had risked in the enterprise his own money. In all my experience there has scarcely been an instance like this, where a valued citizen has been slandered so unjustly and so cruelly wronged. The last ten tons of ore taken out of the Emma mine yielded $10,000 [illegible] 000 to the ton. A little pluck, firmness and enterprise would have given this to the English company. The silver is found in great chambers not in fissures as it exists here in Colorado. It is carbonate of silver.

The English also claimed at one time that the Yankees had swindled them in the Eberhart mine but they have already taken out the $5,000,000 paid for the property, and large sums have also been distributed. The Caribou, located on Caribou Hill, was sold to a Holland company by one of our citizens for $3,000,000, but it was wrecked through the same agencies which reduced the Emma mine, and was sold finally at sheriff's sale for $80,000 to its present owners. Under the management of Mr J B Smith it is yielding vast sums. Like the Emma the value of the Caribou can scarcely be estimated. The more it is worked the richer it grows, and this is true of most of the mines in Colorado that have been developed.

Austrian Bronze Cannon.

The Austrian campaign in Bosnia will have an especial interest for artillerymen since it affords opportunity for practically testing the new bronze gun with which the Austro Hungarian batteries have recently been armed. The fault that has been found with bronze ordnance, and of which the French complained in the last war, was the great tendency of the weapons to droop at the muzzle when they became heated from rapid firing. The drooping in question was but the least in the world, but still it prevented accurate shooting in many cases and it constituted one of the main reasons why bronze guns have been abandoned both in this country and in the French army. The bronze weapons of the Austrians are however confessedly superior both to the French cannon and those cast in this country, the alloy of copper and tin, of which the latter was constructed, being much softer and more porous. The Austrian guns are made of steel bronze, which is bronze hardened both by casting it in a chill and by compression, the alloy being known under the name of Uchatius metal, of which we have lately heard a good deal. The Uchatius guns are cheap, light and easily handled, while the value of their breech loading arrangement may be gauged by the fact that Baron Krupp threatened the Vienna arsenal with an action at law for infringing his patent. The tests which the guns have undergone at proof were very severe, and in some cases many thousands of rounds were fired to ascertain their accuracy and endurance. Such trials as these can never be so satisfactory however as experience gained in actual war, and if it turns out that the Uchatius gun is practically as good in the field as the steel Krupp which costs three times as much we shall have European nations turning their attention once more to bronze, the gun metal which for ages past has been most in request. The Austrian Parliament, it may be remembered, voted the sum of £1,800,000 for rearming the whole of the artillery and this sum has all of it been spent upon Uchatius guns. The success of the latter is thus a matter of some importance to the Austro Hungarian nation just now.—*London News.*

Lord Beaconsfield returned this politely unsatisfactory reply to a lady who sent him some inquiries concerning his work "Venetia." "Lord Beaconsfield has received your letter upon the subject of his book 'Venetia,' and his Lordship wishes me to tell you that, after reading your letter, he feels no doubt that your taste and discernment will lead you to interpret rightly anything of which the meaning is not obvious in the book in question."

The buffalo plains and the middle portion of the continent, together with the Pacific States, are rapidly taking the place of Texas as the feeding grounds and breeding in the production of beef. The estimated returns for this year [illegible] Colorado 550,000 head, Wyoming [illegible], Utah 350,000, Washington [illegible], Montana 300,000, Oregon [illegible], California 650,000.

Rev Dr Talmage urges [illegible] age boy [illegible] thrown away by [illegible] minister visiting the house [illegible] of this startling statement [illegible] that parents and ministers [illegible] their cigars up closer.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

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TELEGRAPHIC.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yellow Fever

MEMPHIS, Sept 18—There is perceptible increase in the city, and apparently no decrease in the number of cases, although the report of deaths are lighter, only 38 being reported up to noon, making 81 for the past 24 hours. Among the deaths are two more volunteer physicians—Drs ohn B Hicks and L Banks The supply of coffins is running very low and it is with great difficulty that anything in the shape of good coffins can be obtained, even by people in good circumstances

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 18 -Deaths 68, cases reported 252, of which 153 date prior to the 15th, weather clear and warm

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Sept – Hugh Plymale, seventy two years of age, the last patient in the infected district, died last night, there are no other cases Our experience clearly proves that in this latitude yellow fever is infectious but not contagious Every case here was contracted by contact with the steamer Porter, and nurses and others exposed to the sick have in no instance contracted the disease

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 18—The death list includes 2, children under 7 Among the deaths are Mrs. Maguire wife of ex Assistant Postmaster Maguire and Rev G Bauman of the German Lutheran St ohn s church His wife died few weeks ago They leave a small child From noon to 6 p m 23 deaths and 45 new cases were reported The Spaniards of this city have formed a relief association which is authorized to receive any contributions no matter in what shape, and earnestly request Spanish residents of the United States to respond to this call upon their charity Contributions should be sent to A Auguste secretary

BATON ROUGE, September 18—New cases 5 deaths, total cases, 001, death, 54

CANTON MISS September 18 New cases, 13, deaths 11 total cases, 435 deaths 75 Dr A H Gage is dead people very gloomy

BATON ROUGE, September 19—We have many new cases Father Lovel, our sick priest is still very low The disease is assuming a more malignant type

MORGAN CITY, Sept 19—Fever increasing, nine deaths seven new cases in the last forty eight hours Total cases 60 deaths 21 recovered 11

NEW ORLEANS Sept 19—A dispatch from South West Pass announce two deaths and three new cases there today The board of health has no quorum Dr Loeber and Col Hildee members, are sick with the fever, the former improving Messrs Nott and Boyd were also absent Dr Kibbee inventor of the fever [illegible] was taken sick today on Canal street Dr Choppin whom he met, advised him to go to the Hotel Dieu, which he did at once Dr Choppin thinks if the Doctor had been up with a patient Saturday which [illegible] prostrated from overwork Fever is reported in the Kernigan [illegible]

GRENADA Sept 19—Four deaths today [illegible] new cases

MOBILE, ALA Sept 19—There were two fatal cases here on the 17th and [illegible] other cases reported These cases occurred in the same section of the city as those previously mentioned

Massachusetts Republicans

WORCESTER MASS Sept 18—The republican state convention met [illegible] this morning [illegible] chairman [illegible] resolutions [illegible] declare [illegible] condemning that corrupt [illegible] the best [illegible] charged and such [illegible] government require [illegible] capable, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] commercial [illegible] national [illegible] should be carried [illegible] possible, that the strictest economy in expenditures should be [illegible] and the [illegible] the country relieved [illegible] good faith and [illegible] administration [illegible] maintained [illegible] honesty and efficiency by the executive department, which shall take the [illegible] which belongs to [illegible] office without [illegible] departments of the government, and we will [illegible] support every [illegible] the [illegible] honesty and efficiency [illegible] the Cincinnati [illegible] and [illegible] acceptance, [illegible] of the decline in values of property and the earning of labor and capital, it is the imperative duty of town and city governments and of the state governments to [illegible] economy in the administration of public affairs [illegible] that the system of taxation be so [illegible] that each person shall contribute [illegible] in proportion to what he is worth to the [illegible] there [illegible] be substantial relief from existing burdens of taxation commend the efficiency and integrity with which all departments of the state government have been carried on and we denounce as false the charges of mismanagement made against the administration that the success of the bold attempt to place an open repudiator in the executive chair of this renowned commonwealth would be an announcement to the world the first time in her history Massachusetts wavers in her devotion to honest finance, and is indifferent to the sacredness of the public faith that the republicans of Massachusetts will keep all their pledges and will stand by the president of the United States in his efforts to keep his pledges we cordially commend the purposes and integrity of his administration, his firmness in resisting to the limit of his constitutional power all attempts to depreciate the currency or to violate the plighted faith of the nation and his constant endeavor to promote the restoration of good will and of social and commercial intercourse between the citizens of all parts of the country, that we confidently recommend to the people of Massachusetts the nominations of this convention as men whose character and ability are guarantees that they will wisely, prudently and efficiently administer the government of the commonwealth The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the convention adjourned

Senatorial Election

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 18 —A Salem, Oregon special of Sept 18, says the two houses met in convention at noon for the election of a senator, a majority of the members in each house voting for H Slater, whereupon the president of the convention announced the election of H Slater to the U S senate for six years commencing the 4th of March next

Another Indian Scare.

TOPEKA, KAS, September 18—There have been rumors here to day that the Indians were doing damage such as burning houses, etc, near Ft Dodge, on the western borders of Kansas The governor and the officers of the A, T & S F railroad company have been in telegraphic communication with parties there all the afternoon The facts are that two or three houses three miles west of Dodge City were on fire this afternoon It is not unlikely that some of the Cheyennes who escaped from the territory a few days ago and who are known to have been turned back and broken up into squads have set fire either to the prairie or houses It may be that the prairie fire was accidental The excitement over the escape of the Indians has caused all kinds of false reports to get into circulation United States troops are corralling the Indians and there is no danger of any real trouble.

Important Missouri Case.

ST LOUIS, Sept 18—In March last Elisha Foote, of New York, brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court, against Marion county in this state, for interest on certain coupons, and obtained judgment but the money was not paid To day Foote's attorneys asked the circuit court for a writ of mandamus to compel the county court of that county to pay the judgment, and Judge Dillon issued an order requiring the court to show cause why the judgment was not paid, giving to the 21st inst to answer The case is regarded as a very important one, as upon the result depends numerous suits for defaulted interest in the state

Insurance Meeting

CHICAGO, Sept 18—The annual convention of fire underwriters of the northwest met here this morning and listened to addresses from various eastern gentlemen At 2 o'clock the president, S Blackwelder, of St Louis, delivered the annual address, which was attentively heard by the large audience present It dealt chiefly with statistics and with the question of needed legislation on insurance matters

Gas Association

ST LOUIS, Sept 18—Some twenty engineers, superintendent and other gentlemen, connected with gas works in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas, and other western states, met here to day and organized the Western Association of Gas Engineers and Superintendents after the plan of gas associations in the east To morrow they will elect officers and further perfect their organization

Kansas City Fair

KANSAS CITY Sept 19.—The attendance at the exposition today was simply so enormous as to be unmanageable, and when Rarus trotted he could not go within two to four feet of the inside fence, owing to the humanity that hung upon it as thick as the densest ivy Representatives present of the Turf, Field and Farm, and Wilkes Spirit of the Time, and other leading sporting papers of the country who have made the entire tour of the eastern circuits declare the crowd to day to be beyond comparison the greatest of the year Splan [illegible] the greatest [illegible] of people that Rarus ever trotted before, and Green Mace, and other noted drivers present assert it the largest number in attendance at any race meeting in the United States in 1878 An honest, fair and just statement of the number is 80,000 and the counting of the tickets now in progress fully bears out this statement Nothing like it was ever known in all previous years of the exposition The wind blew a perfect gale the air being so filled at time with the dust taken up by the very whirlwinds as to make it difficult to follow the horses around the track Despite such a stress of affairs Splan drove Rarus the two fastest consecutive and the fastest second and third heats ever made on a half mile track —2 17 [illegible] and 2 18 the third In the course that he drove both times up the back stretch with his eyes closed it being absolutely impossible, he declares, to have faced such a hurricane of dust at the rate he was going He trotted the first heat in 2 22¾, and the last half mile of the two second heats in 1 08. In the free for all race for stallions there were four heats, Scott Thomas taking the 2d heat in 2 25¼ and Bonesetter the first, third and fourth, and the race in 2 27, 2 27¾, and 2 29 The Kansas City cup sweepstakes, two and a quarter mile dash, was run in a whirlwind of dust so dense that the horses could only be seen as they passed the stands The third time round Gov Neptune, the favorite against the field fell with his rider, neither the horse nor darkey however being much hurt. Bill Dillon won in 4 12½ Trump 2d, Sweetheart 3d In the mile and repeat race Springlet won the first heat in 1 49 and Florence Payne the 2d in 1 51¼ The second heat was run almost in the dark and the completion of the race was postponed until tomorrow

The Indian Outbreak

DODGE CITY Sept 19—Several days ago a number of Cheyenne Indians, becoming dissatisfied with their treatment, stole away a lodge at a time, from their reservation near Ft Reno, and assembled on the plains traveling north ward Two companies of the 4th cavalry from Fort Reno have been pursuing them for ten days but dare not risk a general engagement owing to the superior numbers of the Indians, and have lost three killed and three wounded. Companies I, 4th cavalry, and A, 16th infantry are embarking on the railroad in pursuit of three hundred Indians that crossed the railroad and river 35 miles west of here A company of sharpshooters from Great Bend and a large number of cattle men armed are accompanying the soldiers from Fort Dodge Company I, of the 4th cavalry, Capt. Hemphill, three government scouts, and several ranchmen had an engagement with the Indians on the headwaters of Bear creek, 29 miles south of Dodge City, and were repulsed and returned to the fort to day—one soldier wounded and two horses shot Another skirmish occurred on the Big Sandy, between six ranchmen with two guns and a body of 40 Indians and the ranchmen escaped up a gulch to Dodge City In a skirmish on Fraser ranch opposite to Fort Dodge, three ranchmen were killed and 50 horses taken Cattle, horses and sheep have been driven around Dodge City, and all the farmers and ranchmen have come to town with their families for safety The force at this point is insufficient to control the Indians on the warpath, and should the other wild Indians south join them the whole of the western settlements would be exposed to massacre and the supply of beef in a great measure cut off. The troops at Fort Lyon came down and are stationed at Pierceville The east bound passenger train from Pueblo laid over last night at Lakin, fearing depredations from the predatory bands of Indians

Hayes at Toledo

TOLEDO, O, Sept 19—President and Mrs. Hayes arrived from Fremont this morning to attend the state fair, and after lunch were escorted to the fair grounds, where 75,000 people were assembled, and were welcomed by Mayor Jones The president made a long speech in which he congratulated the audience upon the varied wealth and resources of the state they represented, upon their central location midway between Chicago, New York and San Francisco, London and China; yet their faces showed the thought that despite all this advantage stagnation in business for five years had been uninterrupted. Fear alone has caused this; depression caused by the panic of '73. It was inevitable. The temporary results of the war was activity, more business and flush times Every man who had wheat, corn or labor found where to get a market When the war came he had a better customer than ever before, at his own price. That customer was the United States. We therefore made money fast and easily, could afford to pay high interest on borrowed money, and lived fast The war closed, the best customer stopped buying and wanted to sell; hard times ensued, and this was the cause. Hard times and panics always follow wars Now as to the effect, Everybody began to retrench and get his expenses within his income, and gradually to get better off than he was when the hard times began. The government is the people, when all are extravagant the government will be extravagant, when all watch, the government will watch its officers When the war closed we had a bonded debt of $2,400,000,000 Taxes were $500,000,000. In time of peace the currency was worth 60 to 70 cents on a dollar The balance of foreign trade was $100,000,000 against us annually. Now the debt is one third less, interest nearly half, and we can get all the money we want at four per cent This will send rates down for the people who borrow As the government credit improves yours and mine grows better As to the currency which fluctuated so rapidly, the laborer and producer always lose by a fickle standard, because the middlemen take advantage of the fluctuations for their own profit The currency now is 99½ and as unchangeable as Lake Erie The balance of trade has turned in our favor and taken watches made at Elgin, Illinois, and carried them over to the foot of the Alps and selling them there, making the balance $207,000,000 in our favor, and like every man who sells more than he buys we are getting rich We want confidence, not legislation Let well enough alone! After the president concluded, Chief Justice Waite was introduced and spoke on local topics

Northwestern Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 19—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says General McDowell has been collecting bands of surrendered Indians at Camp McDermitt, and the whole of them aggregating about 1 000 are being transferred to Camp Harney They are held as prisoners, and are to await the pleasure of the government The country is now clear of all bands of Piutes which have been engaged in hostilities Gen Howard recommends they be taken to the Indian territory or some other locality The general desire of the people is that measures should be taken without delay to effect a permanent settlement with Indians of the Moses band on the upper Columbia

Nest of the Road Agents

HAT CREEK, WYOMING, Sept 19—Two packers just in from the north report finding the main camp of the robbers who infest the Black Hills stage line, sixty five miles north of here There were fourteen men, and two women dressed in men's clothes, in the gang The packers saw the horses taken from Freighter Booth in the camp, and afterwards met three of the robbers some distance this side of the main camp

Sherman Would Retire

CHICAGO, Sept 19—A Times Washington special says Secretary Sherman, through his brother in law, C W Moulton, announces that he is tired of public life and would be glad to retire from his twenty five years of continuous services if the specie question were settled He is very much annoyed by attacks made upon him for change in financial views

Marriage in High Life.

NEWPORT, R I, Sept—Miss Jeanette Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett, was married this morning to Isaac Bell, jr, of New York. The estimated value of the presents was one hundred thousand dollars

FOREIGN.

Hungarian Discontent.

VIENNA, Sept 18—Pesther Lloyd, heretofore the loyal supporter of Count Andrassy, raises itself against the reputed Austro Servian-Montengrin alliance, which it declares would be a slap in the face to Hungary, and it takes the opportunity of this reputed intention on his part to repudiate Count Andrassy's Bosnian policy The same paper prints an article written by Dr Falk, member of the Richstadt, heretofore an ardent admirer and upholder of Count Andrassy, in which he says that an alliance with Slavonic principalities is an insult to Hungary There are other and increasing symptoms of Hungarian discontent at the present situation of affairs. Another account says that Ristichs, the Servian premier, offered service but it is now declined, and the Vienna cabinet have given it to be understood that they never entertained the idea of accepting such arrangements

General Todleben will probably see the Czar at Livodia, about the end of this week, or the beginning of next, by which time San Stefano ought to be evacuated

Gambetta's Speech.

PARIS, Sept 19—Gambetta in a speech Wednesday said that the resignation of President MacMahon will involve no changes to the republic; that his successor would be immediately nominated, and there would be no competition for the post. "But," said he, "the president will not resign, he ought not and he will not!" Gambetta enlogized the army and condemned clericalism

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Hayes has appointed Geo. W. Watson receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale of Topeka, Kas., vice H Kelley resigned.

The commissioner of the land office will urge upon congress the importance of the reorganization of that office The commissioner says more clerks are needed and salaries sufficient to command the services of competent men

S. I. Kimball, general superintendent of the Life Saving service, has addressed a circular to the district superintendents, telling them that the season most prolific of marine disasters is rapidly approaching, and promises to be severe; and adds. "Never has there been a time when the coast so needed a guard of absolute fidelity and service at wrecks more staunch. It is a year of ordeal for perhaps the noblest public establishment in the world. For these reasons district superintendents are urged to know not only the qualifications of keeper or surfman, but his professional skill, his fidelity to duty, and his courage upon seasons which try men."

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is reported that the king of Burmah is dead

Three Austrian brigades are now concentrating at Trebinje.

An envoy from the Emir of Afghanistan has arrived at Constantinople.

Advices received through insurgent sources claim that the Austrians have been defeated near Zwornick and Tulzar.

The Turkish commander at Scutari has shut himself up in the fort with one battalion, fearing he would be massacred.

Mrs. Bravo, who became notorious in connection with the famous Belham murder mystery, some years ago, is dead at London.

The ambassador of one of the great powers has suggested that the district of Novi Bazar be jointly occupied by Austrian and Turkish troops.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The secretary of war returned to the city to-day.

L. Webb, on trial for killing Page at Wingate, was acquitted yesterday

The democrats of the 6th New York district nominated Andrew Albright for congress.

P. V Denster has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the Fourth Wisconsin district

It is stated that over two thousand acres of corn were destroyed in Scioto valley, Ohio, by the recent floods

The St Nicholas hotel at Duquoin, Ill., burned Tuesday night. Loss $12,000, no insurance. Some other property also burned, loss small

The broom corn warehouse of Edward Smith at Circleville, Ohio, with its contents burned last evening Loss about $20,000, insured for $10,000

Edward McPherson, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department, has become political editor of the Philadelphia Press He has resigned his office in the treasury to take effect on the appointment of a successor, and will at once enter upon his editorial duties

Isaac L Cohn, arrested for disorderly conduct in the agricultural department building when refused admission to the room of the commissioner with his labor delegation, was in the police court to day and placed under bonds of $1,000 to keep the peace for 30 days The court reserved its decision until the expiration of that time, allowing the case to stand open for that period

NEW ORLEANS LETTER

Scenes at the Rooms of the Howard and Other Relief Associations—Destitution and Distress Among the Poor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA, Sept. 10, 1878

These are times in which heroism and cowardice each stand revealed in strongest light and every human trait can be detected. The braggart that six weeks ago was ridiculing the timidity of women, and jeering coarsely at the expense of the first few seized by the fever, is now pitifully unmanned, and with ashy cheek and hollow eye is set down as a coward—while those who were justly alarmed at the threatening are now braving the danger with perfect calm and self-possession

Ministering angels are no longer in disguise. They are watching by every bedside, they are reason to the delirious, strength to the exhausted, soothing pillows to the dying, and friends to the unknown dead. The vigil is incessant, there is not a sign of despair or groan of anguish passes unnoticed not a pang uncomforted, not a change in the flickering torch unseen Mansion or hovel—it is the same rich and poor, black and white, all are equal in the balance "*Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, Regumque turres*"

This is realized on every side, and so, too, are charity and mercy united in a common cause, irrespective of race or condition. The attendants upon the sick are often unacclimated persons, to whom the risk is nothing weighed against the appeal to compassion. Your correspondent saw a young girl yesterday, nursing a friendless woman who was in the last stages of the disease. He asked, as a commonplace "You have had the fever?" "Oh no, was the reply, "but I do not fear it. I might as well take it here as at home." She had been up all night, and was pale from fatigue. There was no tie of blood there, no kin instinct, no interest, no motive, save that pure, spontaneous love for doing good which is making more heroes and heroines here in one day than does martial ambition in a hundred battles. She had simply heard that the poor woman was stricken, and at once had flown to the rescue, regardless of the sense of self-preservation. This is merely cited as an example of what occurs on every side.

But if noble traits are brought forward into luminous prominence, so also are the most degraded and despicable instincts shown in the great *chiaro-oscuro*, and deeds of selfishness are wrought for which there is not the slightest palliation, and from which even the callous mind turns with disgust and revolting. Husbands deserting their wives, and wives their husbands, parents leaving their stricken children to the ministrations of strangers, attendants stealing the money left for the destitute sick, and worse yet, holding carousals in the very presence of the victim, using the champagne given him to stay the black vomit! Fortunately these cases are not frequent, and the bright deeds of self-sacrificing mercy are more than sufficient to counter-balance them.

The rooms of the Howard Association present curious spectacles. Men, women children, whites, negroes, Spaniards, French, Dagoes, tramps, doctors, grocers, journalists; every race, color, trade and profession is represented in that chattering, restless, eager crowd. The odor of dirt, and not unfrequently of bad whiskey, fills the air. Behind the barricade, at the end of a long table, sits Mr. Southmayd, opening telegrams and letters with his one hand (he lost an arm in the war), and giving money here, and instructions there, with a cool method that shows practice At another desk is the entry clerk, noting the new applications for relief.

A dapper little Irish woman, with a cherry nose and an inflamed eye, elbows her way up and courtesies and winks in rapid succession. "I'm a farner nurse, curtsy), d'ye want me now, (wink), luk at me recommendashuns, curtsy, from Sister Seraphiny Mary (double wink) an' Father O'Sullivan, me confessor, glory be to God! (extra low curtsy), luk at that now —ye don't want me! An ye'll take the dirty thavin' naygars, ivery wan, an' the loike o' me you don't want! I know ye! I said to Father O Sullivan the other day, sez I, 'Father,' sez I, and sez he to me, 'Norah, sez he"—at this juncture the cherry nose and inflamed eye are lost to view in the background

A fat negress waddles up. Her recommendation is signed by eleven physicians, under whom she has nursed yellow fever for twenty years. She holds it out in silence. The entry clerk passes it to Mr. Southmayd, who returns it to her, gives her money; a hurried instruction and dispatches her at once to a scene of suffering. The visiting members are constantly going and coming, remaining but a brief moment to obtain more money or bottles of the liquors needed by their sick, and then are off again. The professional mendicant abounds, but the practiced eye of Mr. Southmayd is never deceived, and they are generally disappointed

The offices of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Peabody association are crowded, and the scene at the latter is one of intense action Such a jostling, elbowing, clamorous crowd is seldom seen Every nationality, age, and condition is represented in that constantly swelling, impatient throng Within the bustle is bewildering. The rapidity with which rations are served can be judged when in one day 23,338 were issued There, too, swindlers resort. One old lady, with a mild, benevolent look, presented an order "raised" from seven rations to seventy. With many tears she confessed the alteration, giving as a reason that she could not come often, and wished to get enough to last. Was she taken to jail, hissed by the crowd? Not a bit of it. She got her seventy rations, and departed happy. Several, however, who had manifest intentions to reap a profit, were summarily dealt with on being detected However, the rule is to give to all, even at the risk of being imposed upon by a few

Within the past week the increase has been so great that not one fourth of the cases are reported, through lack of time on the part of the attending physician Houses in the first, second, third and fourth districts, which have been exempt so far, are very few indeed, less frequent than those in which the entire family has been stricken. Passing up the fashionable streets late at night, one sees the sick-lamp burning in nearly every house, and his walk will be short indeed if he does not see the now familiar sight of a parlor flaming with light, but containing the hideous shape which envelops the dead I saw eleven bodies laid out last night while returning home from a sick call There three three in one house—two children and the mother

In the cemeteries everything is quiet and orderly. But few graves, comparatively, are dug, the remains being, for the most part, deposited in the oven like vaults for which New Orleans is famous When the body is deposited in the earth it is barely sunk below the surface, for at two and a half feet there is water In the potter's field, however, there is activity and horrible hurry When a number of dead come out at once a trench is dug capable of hold ing five or six. This is just deep enough to enable the workmen to cover the coffin —nothing more Some of the dead are in rough boxes loosely held together—others in pine coffins, bearing the name in chalk No distinguishing mark is placed upon the grave but in one obliterating sweep the burial is accomplished and the identity of the friendless dead is lost forever

To enter into a portrayal of the scenes of misery resulting from the plague would require the pencil of Dore and the genius of Poe A visit to the quarters of the poor reveals a state of destitution, disease and death, that the mind refuses to accept as reality, and remembers only as a fevered horrible dream To every sense there comes a horror, and with the blistering heat of the patients' brow still burning the palm, the stench of filth and disease yet filling his nostrils, the sound of the groans and curses and prayers and shrieks of the delirious ringing in his ears, and with his eyes still haunted by the images of the writhing forms, swollen features and maniacal expression of the sick, or by the memory of the discolored, spotted, hideous yellow dead—the visitor to the lazar house passes out, only to think and dream the scenes over and over again without respite, until even imagination and memory are exhausted and the mind refuses to act

Still, in the calm beauty of these exquisite southern nights, when the last car has rumbled into distance, and unbroken silence holds the city, I look forth into the peace of the moonlit streets and find it hard to believe that within the circle of one mile radius there are ten thousand sufferers tossing on the bed of fever, and that an invisible specter is beckoning nearly a hundred a day to the grave.

HENRY GUY CARELTON.

—*Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Large Shipments of Pennsylvania Products—Rivalry with England for the Russian Trade.

Since January last a movement has been going on in a quiet and unostentatious way that is destined to result in great benefit to American manufactures and commerce The course of this gratification is trade with Russia. Trade with 70,000 000 people is no small thing, as England has found out to her advantage in her dealings with the Muscovite. Greenock and Glasgow have furnished her iron and machinery Birmingham her fancy goods, Sheffield heavy hardware and her expensive cutlery, Leeds her light-working engines, and London the miscellaneous goods without number, the value of which, in the aggregate, swells the trade to millions of pounds sterling per annum. It is a matter of profound gratification to be able to state that the United States has entered the field as a competitor, and that from January last to Saturday last, eighty-one shipments of Pennsylvania products have been made to Russia, have competed with British goods there, have been found as cheap, have given as much satisfaction, and have, in nine cases out of ten, been found superior in quality, in finish, and in durability to the productions of some of the best firms in Great Britain.

Shortly after the close of the Centennial Exhibition, Mr. H. M. L. Bary, a Russian gentleman, who had been auditor of the Transportation Bureau began an extensive correspondence with friends in Russia, with a view to ascertaining just what classes of American goods could find a market in his country A gentleman of birth and liberal education, the master of five languages, a traveler who was familiar with the wants of his countrymen in every part of the Russian empire, and an American citizen withal, Mr Bary became an enthusiast in the work of establishing closer commercial relations between Russia and the United States To think was to act to act was to be successful. He has succeeded, and the result is that within a week, two shipments of Pennsylvania products, valued at $60 000 in gold, have been sent from Philadelphia to St Petersburg. These two shipments make over eighty that he has sent, and those eighty embrace all kinds of tools and machinery, ropes, valves and other articles of the very class in which England excels and in which only the very best can have any chance of successful competition They have competed successfully they are, therefore, the best. "You deserve to be congratulated upon your success said a Press reporter to Mr Bary on Saturday "You say that these goods—Pennsylvania wares—have stood the test with those of England?

In answer to the question he said, "They have made their mark I can tell you he continued "that you can scarcely appreciate the victory Russia had formerly all her iron pipes shipped from and made in Greenock, Scotland I wrote to Russia 'What is the British ruling price They told me Then I went to a manufacturer here, "Can't you duplicate those figures with as good work?' 'Yes Go ahead And I have this result I sent 26,000 feet of iron pipes away last week to Russia—piping that has been found there as cheap and of a better quality than the English. We want a certain quality of rope in Russia It has been supplied from England before In forty eight hours Mr Fitler turns me out 2,000 feet of rope better than the English work This was last week To-day it is on the ocean *en route* I receive a cable for certain class of engines They are manufactured in Oil City I went there and they made my engines in six days They will beat English work out of sight—they must do it or an enormous trade will be destroyed I give all the manufacturers stencil marks in Russian to put on their goods, showing that these goods are American made If they stand the test it is an advertisement for them all over Russia—if they fail—well you understand

Mr Bary continued "I have sent boilers, and one consignment of 300 valves all superior to British make The trade of England with Russia amounts to 13,000 000 rubles I do not despair of reducing this one half in favor of America within five years There is no sentiment in business I venture to say that if an effort is made here by your merchants to push trade with us on these terms they will find a most gratifying response See here As he spoke Mr Bary produced a cable dispatch ordering a duplicate of a large invoice, which has been received and which he said had given perfect satisfaction —*Philadelphia Press*

University of Colorado

We have received the catalogue and circular of the University of Colorado From it we learn that the students last year numbered 66 The faculty are Joseph A Sewall, president and professor of chemistry and metallurgy Justin E Dow, professor of Latin and Greek Frank W Gove instructor of mathematics Mary Rippon, instructor of German and French The following history of the institution is appended to the catalogue

Boulder has perhaps, some just reasons for claiming the location of the State University, among which is the fact that the first building dedicated to educational purposes in the territory of Colorado was located near the present site of the University

The first Territorial legislature seemed to have recognized this fact and on the 7th of November, 1861 passed an act locating the University of Colorado at Boulder.

Except some unimportant legislation in 1868 no further action was taken until January 1870, when an act was passed regarding the Board of Trustees and providing for its organization

The first meeting of the board was held at Boulder, on the 2nd day of January 1870 an organization was effected and a site was selected for the University building

About a year later the ground upon which the building now stands, embracing fifty-two acres, was donated by three public spirited citizens of the town, and other liberal donations were made

In 1874, an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was voted by the territorial legislature, upon condition that the people of Boulder should give an equal amount in cash This condition was promptly complied with, and on the 20th day of September, 1875, the corner-stone of the present University building was laid and the building erected during the year following. In the meantime congress in the "Enabling Act" for the admission of Colorado into the Union, approved March 3rd, 1875, set apart and reserved for the use and support of the State University, seventy two sections of land, to be selected and approved as provided by the act, and to be appropriated and applied as the legislature of the state might prescribe for the purpose named and for no other

These lands, which have been selected are as valuable as any in the state

The constitution of Colorado which was framed in conformity with the above act of congress, provided that upon its adoption, the University of Boulder should become an institution of the state, thus entitling it to the lands appropriated by the "enabling act, and further made provision for the management and control of the university and the first general assembly of the state made provision for its permanent support by the levy of a tax upon the property of the state for that purpose also or a permanent fund to be created by the sale of lands donated by the United States

With the above provision for its support the university was publicly opened on the 5th day of September, 1877. Both sexes are admitted upon the same terms and with the same privileges The first year's work has been successful in every particular and has exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Remember to register next Tuesday.

Robert Toombs will run for governor in Georgia in 1880 and may not be elected if the independent voter is abroad.

Under the new tramp law in New Hampshire John Roark has been sent to state prison for fourteen months. This is business. Let us have a tramp law of this kind in Colorado.

If you are not registered next Tuesday it will be necessary for you to make an affidavit and prove by two registered voters of your precinct that you are a qualified elector on Monday, September 30.

Captain W. W. Nevin, so well and favorably known in Colorado, is in ill-health and will go to Europe this month for a rest. Hon. Edward McPherson will take his place as political editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

The New York Weekly *Times* is offered from the 18th of September to January 1, 1879, for twenty-five cents. This is extremely low and the offer should be accepted by those who wish to read one of the ablest exponents of republican principles.

Buffalo Bill, while performing at the Grand Opera House, Baltimore, shot a boy in the gallery. He supposed the pistol to be unloaded. This is a mistake made by a man used to weapons. It simply illustrates the fact that it is never safe to point or fire a pistol at another, even if you are sure it is unloaded.

The Boston *Herald* says that the feeling is common among republicans and democrats that Hon. Thomas Talbot, republican nominee for governor, has a great deal of "ugly honesty" about him. He is the man for the times. His election as governor of Massachusetts may make him a prominent candidate for the presidency.

Gen. Joe Johnston in his letter of acceptance declared himself opposed to the tax on tobacco, and said that New England, though three times as rich, paid only one sixth of the national taxes which Virginia paid. The General, though a good soldier, evidently knows but little about political economy. The tax does not fall on the producer but on the consumer. And as the Virginia tobacco is used all over the country the tax is equally distributed.

The New York *Star* says, "A contemporary thinks that if everybody would firmly resolve to never buy another article the maker of which advertised on rocks with a paint brush, such defacing of natural scenery would soon be stopped. We formed such a resolution in regard to one article several weeks ago. We saw the name of a summer resort hotel painted on the rocks, and on the instant we resolved to never patronize that hotel." We heartily endorse the above. The rocks in this vicinity have been somewhat defaced, but if public sentiment should be unmistakably set against this practice, it would be in a great measure abolished.

Democrats can be credited with saying some good things. We call attention to the following language used by Mr. Pendleton in congress in 1862, when the legal tender act was up for consideration. He said, "There is no time from the hour when these notes shall pass into the hands of the holder when he can by their terms demand that they shall be redeemed. There is no time when the faith of the Government is pledged to their payment. The holder may present them and he is told that the time has not arrived at which, by the face of the bill, they are to be paid. They will inevitably depreciate. *The wit of man has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value except by its steady, cheap, certain convertibility into gold and silver.* * * * You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and like Cain they will go forth to the vagabonds and fugitives on the earth."

Among the most successful of the American exhibits at the French exposition is the educational exhibit. Though it has occupied a small space yet it has received the careful attention of all parties interested in education. It is acknowledged to be superior to all other exhibits of the same character. Sir Charles Reed, president of the London School Board, has paid a high compliment in the following letter written to our Minister to England:—

PARIS, August 3, 1878.

To Mr. John Welsh, Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James:

Dear Sir—In my official capacity as president of the jury on education at the exposition in Paris, I have had the opportunity of examining the collective "Exhibition of Education," prepared by the direction of the Commissioner-General of the United States of America. Though the space assigned to it is small, the collection is one of such rare merit and general interest that I am induced to ask what is its destination after it has served its purpose here.

Unless it is intended to take it back to Washington, would you be willing to entertain an application for a gift of such portions as may be left at disposal to the school board of the City of London, of which I have the honor to be the chairman. It would be of great practical value to us, and I should feel it, as the president of judges on education in Philadelphia in 1876, a special honor to be made the organ of communication of your wishes, if you are prepared to entertain the suggestions. I have the honor to be, sir, yours truly,

CHARLES REED, LL. D.

In Vermont the greenbackers had only 3,069 votes in a total vote of nearly 60,000.

The cipher dispatches sent to Tilden's House which the New York *Tribune* is publishing are striking documents for fraud-shriekers to peruse. Even Hon. A. S. Hewitt has said in regard to them, "I think that if those cipher dispatches had been traced home to me, I should deem it a disgrace from which I should never recover."

Mr. Colfax though out of public life has some good ideas on public questions. In regard to the repeal of the resumption act he says, "It would be repealing what is now virtually an accomplished fact. Our three currencies of gold, silver, and paper have substantially—that is, within half a cent—the same purchasing value. To repeal the resumption act would, therefore, be contraction by driving one of these currencies entirely out of use and limiting the circulation to the rest."

The late election in Maine shows that the greenback party is stronger than we had been counting on. There is no disguising the fact that there is need of hard work on the part of the friends of honest money to defeat the nationals. We have kept silent too long and allowed the people to be deceived by the specious promises and lying statements of the greenback party. If the friends of honest money will only unite they can easily defeat them. It now looks as though the campaign of 1880 would be fought on this issue. So far the republican party is the only party that has pretended to fight them. The democratic party except in the extreme east has taken a stand against resumption of specie payment, and in favor of the abolition of national banks and its fast gravitating toward greenbackism. The democratic candidate for congress in this state is an avowed greenbacker while Judge Belford is for hard money. We ask hard money democrats if they are agoing to vote for a greenbacker when they can vote for a hard money republican. We believe it to be of the utmost importance that a man should be sent to congress who will oppose the attacks on honest money and debts which will be made. We are sure Mr. Patterson will not oppose these attacks and think Judge Belford will. A desire for the best interests of this country should arise above all mere partisanship in the election of congressman.

We wish to say a word to the republicans of this county on the subject of ticket splitting. We will say at the outset that we have never believed in the democratic doctrine, "vote for the devil if he is nominated." Under certain circumstances we believe it is the duty of the honest voter to bolt a regular nomination. If the nominee is incapable of performing the duties of the office, is the tool of a faction hostile to the interests of the state, or is without character he should by every consideration be opposed. But no such objections can be raised by the republicans against their nominees. They are honest, capable and respectable. Nothing but personal preference can influence any republican in splitting his ticket. Now we wish to appeal to them to put aside all personal feelings and prejudices and vote for men who represent the principles of the party. We cannot afford in the present exigency, all things being equal, to vote for a democrat in the place of a republican. Take particularly the two candidates for state senator in this county. Grant if you will, that both are equally capable of filling the office to which they have been nominated and will serve the people with fidelity. But the election of Dr. Strickler means that the vote of El Paso county in the higher branch of the legislature shall be cast for a greenback-democrat. For in all probability if the republican party does not carry the legislature, the greenback party will hold the balance of power and will decide who shall be elected. Do the republicans of this county wish to help send a man to the senate who will vote with revolutionary democrats and with dishonest financiers and greenbackers? If you do, vote for the democratic candidate. If not, vote for the republican candidate. While we have the utmost respect for the democratic nominees in this county we feel we cannot urge too strongly on republicans to vote against them, and for the equally good nominees of their own party. We trust what we have said will be carefully pondered over and that every republican will urge on his neighbor the necessity of voting the entire republican ticket.

Nearly two years ago a number of our citizens, aided by a distinguished gentleman from the east, organized "The Rocky Mountain Club," with its headquarters in this place, which was intended to do for this country what the Alpine clubs do for Europe, to collect a library of books, maps, &c., relating to the Rocky Mountains, to organize parties to explore them, and in short to encourage in every possible way the laudable desire of thousands of travelers, tourists, scientists and others to learn more of the hidden mysteries of the great region lying west of us, as yet comparatively unknown to the world. The club elected its officers, adopted by-laws, and in a short time had collected the nucleus of a library in its snug little room over the First National bank.

For some reason or other—we believe owing to the difficulty of getting some one to give the time required to conduct the correspondence and general details of the work to be done—the club was allowed to die, or at least settle into a comatose condition—but little removed from death. During its brief existence its officers had evidence of the great interest felt in the work it proposed to perform, by the applications for membership which they received from many of the most distinguished travelers and scientific men of this country and Europe, and by the alacrity with which contributions of valuable works were made to the library of the club. We sincerely hope that this organization will be resuscitated, and that it will resume the important work it had in view. We live on the edge of a region four thousand miles long by a thousand miles wide. Small areas of this immense scope of country have been tramped over, it is true, by adventurous miners, but even they have only scratched its surface in few places and it remains in the fullest sense of the word a *terra incognita* to the world. This would not long be the case if an active organization, like the Alpine clubs in Europe, were formed here. Under its auspices the geography, geology, zoology and botany of this interesting region would soon be better known, and its rapid settlement be greatly promoted. Colorado Springs could be benefited by having the headquarters of such a club here. Hundreds of tourists and explorers would come hither and make this their starting point for the mountains, and our beautiful town would be spoken of and illustrated in many a book of travels. The mountain country immediately tributary to this city would soon be opened up to those who come hither for a few days or weeks and have not time to penetrate far into the mountains. We have it is true magnificent bits of scenery close at hand: Monument Park, Glen Eyrie, Manitou, the Garden of the Gods and Cheyenne canon, with which to delight our visitors, but only a few miles further in the mountains are dense forests in which game, large and small, can be found; valleys with crystal streams filled with trout; parks carpeted with grass and fringed with evergreens, all of which should be visited by those who come here to escape for awhile the cares and labors to which they must devote themselves at home. The opening up of these interesting and delightful places would be a portion of the work of a Rocky Mountain Club, and our readers can readily see how our town would be benefited thereby. We hope therefore that the public spirited gentlemen who constituted the organization indicated, will make an earnest effort to start it with renewed life and activity.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The report of the proceedings of the democratic convention, published in yesterday's issue, will increase the interest already manifest all over the country in Massachusetts politics. The coming election will be the most interesting and exciting of any that has taken place in that state for some time.

We think the effect of Tuesday's proceedings will be to greatly increase the chances of republican success. Before the meeting of the democratic convention there was a strong probability of Butler's receiving the democratic nomination for governor. This would have given him a fair chance for election. But the Butler mob that took possession of the democratic convention at Worcester has effectually prevented his receiving the solid vote of the democratic party. The question now is whether the democracy will make a regular nomiation at Faneuil Hall on September 25th, or disband without making any nominations. If they should pursue the former course they would greatly increase Butler's chances of election. Should they pursue the latter course, the better class of democrats represented by the Adamses, Saltonstalls, Abbotts, Russel's and Birds will vote for Hon. Thomas Talbot, the republican nominee, and thus secure, beyond doubt, the defeat of Butler. Whether the democracy will be wise enough to pursue this course remains to be seen. They certainly have far more reasons for opposing Butler than Talbot. Butler has been a most offensive partisan until recently, and his betrayal of the democratic party at Charleston in 1860 has not yet been forgotton. Talbot on the other hand has never been an extreme partisan or identified in any way with the machine. He is a very honorable, straightforward gentleman and has always had the respect of all parties. The democrats will not injure their organization by failing to make a nomination, for they will not then show their weakness. The Democratic-grab-rum-hoodlum vote is sure to be for Butler, and a regular democratic nomination might separate this vote permanently from the party.

The prohibition party have made nominations but will receive little support because Governor Talbot is a strong temperance man.

The nomination of Governor Talbot by the republicans will do a great deal to secure success. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people on account of the extravagance of the last administration and the people want a change. Governor Talbot during his brief administration of nine months obtained the bitter enmity of rings and corporations. His name is a synomny for reform and economy.

Looking the field all over we are confident that the republicans will win if they are explicit enough on reform in state affairs. Governor Talbot will have to a large extent the temperance vote and we also think will have the support of the better class of democrats, and this should elect him.

THE STATE STATISTICS.

From the Denver *News* of Friday we gather the following state statistics:

REAL ESTATE.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land	Value Town Lots and improvements.	Total value
Arapahoe	118,911	$ 5,353,110	$ 6,348,537
Bent	63,159	40,642	158,158
Boulder	117,688	707,770	1,931,485
Clear Creek		762,560	1,224,240
Conejos	2,962	2,041	32,411
Costilla		3,315	62,300
Custer	16,818	53,863	197,484
Douglas	135,217	14,530	311,108
Elbert	35,583		80,253
El Paso	223,755	810,970	1,584,260
Fremont	64,924	177,503	458,783
Gilpin	11,005		1,209,071
Grand	800	4,968	11,823
Gunnison	440		4,610
Hinsdale	41	226,800	286,787
Huerfano	15,077	11,833	84,353
Jefferson	128,852	347,671	1,148,969
Lake	8,731		228,788
La Plata	960	7,651	48,376
Larimer	55,537	76,130	495,670
Las Animas	229,210	77,155	480,126
Ouray		76,028	97,680
Park	47,046	110,084	347,249
Pueblo	379,718	1,541,919	2,045,045
Rio Grande		78,109	153,228
Routt			21,825
Saguache	136,806	30,118	246,236
San Juan		83,610	83,610
Summit			129,335
Weld	140,307	187,012	896,932
Total	1,933,072	$10,785,392	$20,461,392

COUNTIES.	Value Horses.	Value Mules and Asses.	Total.
Arapahoe	$182,121	$ 9,675	$191,796
Bent	60,072	3,031	63,103
Boulder	148,121	16,074	164,195
Clear Creek	24,755	12,080	36,835
Conejos	32,923	4,633	37,556
Costilla	26,723	4,295	31,018
Custer	51,791	5,610	57,401
Douglass	84,164	4,120	88,284
Elbert	64,755	2,524	67,279
El Paso	130,825	32,760	163,585
Fremont	66,611	4,952	71,563
Gilpin	28,030	24,805	52,835
Grand	16,849	2,001	18,850
Gunnison	10,015	2,330	12,345
Hinsdale	9,685	6,345	16,030
Huerfano	4,719	801	5,520
Jefferson	124,005	8,415	132,420
Lake	27,517	10,389	37,906
La Plata	22,010	8,590	30,608
Larimer	161,217	11,160	172,377
Las Animas	73,603	4,810	78,413
Ouray	13,075	8,846	21,921
Park	48,915	10,600	59,515
Pueblo	123,398	34,214	157,612
Rio Grande	33,905	5,185	39,090
Routt	5,005	840	5,845
Saguache	74,397	7,015	81,412
San Juan	2,265	2,555	4,820
Summit	2,130	720	2,850
Weld	208,337	12,503	220,840
Total	$1,861,728	$259,608	$2,121,406

COUNTIES.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Total.
Arapahoe	278,884	79,935	858,819
Bent	691 203	54,749	745,952
Boulder	108,215	24,600	162,964
Clear Creek	14,672	10	14,682
Conejos	53,587	72,753	126,340
Costilla	69,231	21,138	90,369
Custer	179,135	166	179,301
Douglas	231,548	9,595	241,143
Elbert	461,013	89,605	530,618
El Paso	286,985	209,015	496,000
Fremont	127,738	802	128,564
Gilpin	18,224	....	18,222
Grand	11,685	1,407	13,092
Gunnison	166,601	... ...	166,602
Hinsdale	7,042	... ...	7,040
Huerfano	139,519	129,633	269,159
Jefferson	136,239	6,730	142,969
Lake	41,808	87	41,891
La Plata	109,388	9,417	118,805
Larimer	192,080	68,485	260,565
Las Animas	255,566	131,253	386,819
Ouray	16,974	......	16,974
Park	205,528	2,872	208,400
Pueblo	314,790	64,009	378,799
Rio Grande	36,037	19,330	55,367
Routt	35,660	.....	35,660
Saguache	201,179	12,556	213,735
San Juan	655	......	655
Summit	273,600	......	273,600
Weld	650,875	42,867	693,742
Total	5,315,681	1,013,005	6,328,686

The number of hogs returned for taxation is 8,610, valued at $40,197.

LOANED AND INVESTED.

The following table shows the amount of money and credits returned for taxation in the several counties, and the amount invested in manufacturing industries:

	Money and Credits.	*Invested in Manu'res.*
Arapahoe	$441,946	$38,480
Bent		1,400
Boulder		17,030
Clear Creek		6,018
Custer		3,700
Douglas		2,565
El Paso		23,940
Fremont		475
Gilpin		6,705
Huerfano		4,790
Jefferson		10,725
Larimer		6,800
Las Animas		16,301
Ouray		5,270
Park		5,325
Pueblo	206,668	10,570
Rio Grande	38,935	21,145
Routt	6,000	. . .
Saguache	19,450	1,650
San Juan	19,456	1,800
Summit	13,847	. . .
Weld		9,160
Total	$873,467	$198,849

TOTAL VALUATION.

Arapahoe	$11,076,761 00
Bent	2,279,376 00
Boulder	3,097,320 00
Clear Creek	1,932,991 31
Conejos	244,346 00
Costilla	319,571 90
Custer	500,654 00
Douglas	951,713 00
Elbert	1,202,052 52
El Paso	3,076,395 00
Fremont	946,363 00
Gilpin	1,827,997 00
Grand	63,366 75
Gunnison	62,014 00
Hinsdale	564,596 50
Huerfano	796,038 38
Jefferson	1,988,529 00
Lake	603,152 92
La Plata	254,447 00
Larimer	5,502,330 00
Las Animas	1,455,230 00
Ouray	220,622 95
Park	796,239 00
Pueblo	3,069,639 00
Rio Grande	501,874 00
Routt	74,661 00
Summit	169,360 00
Saguache	637,607 00
San Juan	255,358 00
Weld	2,583,827 00
Grand Total	$43,055,419 23

The defeat of Eugene Hale is very generally regretted. He was an able debater and really the leader of the republican side of the House during the last session. His successful competitor is Thompson Murch, an illiterate stone cutter and *protege* of ex-Supervising Architect Mullett. He has frequently led in strikes and is an agitator after the style of Kearney.

JUDGE BOWEN ON THE ALAMOSA SCANDAL.

The Denver *Tribune* publishes the following letter from Hon. T. M. Bowen which shows that Belford's apology is in no way inconsistent with his innocence:

DEL NORTE, September 16, 1878.

To the Editor of the *Tribune*.

The statement of Hon. Alva Adams, published in the *News* of the 15th instant, not only permits but requires me to break the silence I have heretofore maintained upon the subject of the Belford-Palmer trouble at Alamosa. I know nothing of what transpired at Judge Hayt's office, as I had never heard of the difficulty and was not called in until afterwards. I met Judge Belford in the office of the hotel and was requested by him to go up to his room, which I did; and was followed immediately by Judge Hayt and Mr. Adams, and there heard the charges of Hayt and the denials of Belford, and I will say right here that from from first to last Belford asserted his innocence in the most positive and unequivocal manner.

Then why did he apologize?

This pertinent interrogatory I can answer to the entire satisfaction of all fair-minded people.

Every one will admit that if the difficulty could have been smothered at its birth it would have been better for all concerned; for, I take it, no one loves notoriety in such a connection, and I leave it to the consciences as well as the good sense of all to answer, each for himself, on this point. This was the first idea that suggested itself to my mind, and my efforts were all in that direction, but were baffled by the alternative given to Judge Belford to make an apology within three minutes, or have the lady ushered into his room. The latter course would necessarily result in accusations on her part and denials on the part of Mr. Belford—in short an open quarrel between a lady and gentleman, the sequel to which would have been immediate publicity, because, in the the state of mind of Judge Hayt he could not have done less then espouse the cause of the young lady and make her quarrel his own. I certainly would have done so, right or wrong, had I occupied the relations towards her which I understand he does. A personal altercation would certainly have taken place unless prevented; at all events enough would have transpired to attract the attention of the house, which was at the time full of people. At this juncture, still asserting his innocence, Judge Belford said that notwithstanding he had not insulted the lady, still, if she could possibly construe any act or word of his into an insult he would make her an apology. The apology was written by herself and signed by Judge Belford, who, holding the paper in his hand, still asserted his entire innocence. The apology was made for the reasons and purposes stated, and none other, namely, to satisfy the young lady and prevent further talk, it being distinctly agreed by all that the matter should be kept secret. Having reason to hope such would be the case, Judge Hayt being a political friend of Judge Belford's, and Mr. Adams being a personal friend of Hayt's, I approved the course taken by Judge Belford, believing it would end the matter forever. It was one chance, and the only one open, by which there was a possibility of settling the difficulty in a quiet way, for it must be apparent to all that any other course necessarily involved publicity. That we were all in error on this point, has long since been made manifest, but at the same time it is equally plain that we had good reasons for believing that the matter could thus be put at rest.

The spirit manifested by Judge Belford was most commendable, because at the risk of injuring himself he did all that was in his power to disabuse the mind of the young lady on the point of the supposed insult. The fact that he did apologize for the reasons and purposes already given does not under the circumstances militate against him because he did so in the presence of two gentlemen whom he could call upon to establish the fact that from first to last he so emnly protested his own innocence, which I now and here positively and emphatically assert he did, not only before but at the time and after he apologized. That he should desire to avoid such a scandal having, as he claimed, no real foundation, was what every man, under like circumstances, would have desired. Without the apology publicity was unavoidable; with it it might have been otherwise, but in any event no harm could result from an apology given in the same breath with solemn declarations of innocence. These declarations constitute a part of the *res gesta*, and when coupled with the apology necessarily remits the whole question back from Alamosa to Walsenburg, where those who claim to be advised in the details of what occurred there can take the matter up as an original proposition, and determine the matter according to the facts in the case.

THOS. M. BOWEN.

A Popular President.

The president ought to be able to see, in the personal recognition he has received in the Northwest, that there is conscience enough and intelligence enough in the people to support the most thorough measures which have for their purpose a better administration of public affairs—that in the declaration of his intentions, not wholly redeemed, he did not alienate the people, but only in what appeared to be his lack of thoroughness.—*Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)*

The chairman of the republican state committee has received the following important letter from Judge Hayt which expresses the true inwardness of the Walsenburg scandal:

ALAMOSA, September 13, 1878.

Wm. A. Hamill, Chairman Republican Central Committee:

I hereby authorize you state that among the various accounts published in regard to what is known as the Walsenburg scandal, I have failed to find any that are correct. I regard the whole affair as a personal matter between the parties interested that should have never been made public; that the publication of the affair is a breach of good faith; and that it has only been done for political purposes in the interest of the democratic party.

CHAS. D. HAYT.

An exchange suggests that Kearney be appointed minister to China when Butler is elected President.

For Fraud Shriekers.

It is fortunate that President Hayes did not have any wicked nephew with a little dictionary to write gobble dispatches for him. He seems to have been lucky in being surrounded by very discreet friends. Not a line or a word of gobble literature has been traced to him by the inquisitors of the democratic party.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Absolute Beer.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 9, 1878.

Having been in Michigan on business for some time I find the inclosed in circulation here, and send them to you thinking that you will find them suggestive at least. Our own Cary has been up here, and here we see one of the practical effects of his preachings. Very respectfully,

E. F. S.

ON ITS FACE.

ABSOLUTE BEER. I BEER.

FROM THE

NATIONAL GREENBACK BREWERY.

Shoost Pully Peer. Dhrink id all ub,

Vondt Sphill How you like und got some

Oud. Dot? Help more Righd

!! Yourself. avay!

THIS IS

ONE GLASS OF BEER.

ISHOOD PY DER GOOFERNMENDT RIGHD SHTRAIT OUD MIT DER BEEBLES

Pased On Der Gredit Dot Peer Dond got re

Oaf der Man vat deemed. Id vas nodt

puys id. redeemaple Peer.

GOV'T STAMP.

(Look Ofer On Der Oder Side.)

REVERSE SIDE.

VELL, HERE VAS MIT YER GOOT HELDT.

Any pody vat zay dot greenpack peer vas a tam schvindles he go diedt mit a glub.

Dot is

ONE GLASS GREENBACK PEER.

DOT ODER PEER VAS BLAYED OUD PY SCHIMMINY!

Vas no bonds mit der Greenpack Peer. Holp yourzelf Shentlemens Dhrink Heardty

OAF ANY PODY ZAY ID VAS NODT GOOT PEER SHOOST SHPILL ID ALL OFER HIM.

(Issued by "Gimcrax" Lowell, Mich.)

—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Something to Think About.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

I desire to submit the following facts for the consideration of those who contemplate voting for Loveland, Patterson, Strickler, and other democrats in the coming election.

1st. The late rebellion was inaugurated by democrats of the slaveholding states.

2nd. It was carried on by the democratic slaveholders of the south, aided and abetted by their partisans and sympathizers in that party, in the north.

3d. When Buchanan left the White House, the federal treasury was bankrupt to the amount of $80,000,000.

4th. The present national debt, except $80,000,000 squandered by the democratic party while in power, was incurred by the nation in crushing out the democratic slaveholders' rebellion.

5th. Nearly three billions of debt was thus saddled upon the people as *the result of this democratic rebellion*, and the laboring, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country have thus been paralyzed by the insane, unjust, and unwise policy of that party which now arraigns the republicans as being responsible for all our national woes.

6th. It is the boast and deliberate purpose of the southern democrats, so soon as their party obtains control of the government, to tax the people of the north and south for the payment of the rebel claims for property lost during the war, and to place the names of rebel widows, orphans and maimed soldiers upon the pension list, or strike therefrom the pensioners of the north.

7th. The south has never relinquished its pet scheme of paying for the slaves lost in the rebellion, from the federal treasury. The amount required for this purpose alone would aggregate four or five billions of dollars, and hopelessly bankrupt the nation.

8th. Can the honest, hardworking laborers and voters of Colorado cast their votes in the coming election, for the restoration to power, of that party which has thus saddled the nation with an enormous debt, paralyzed our commerce, shut up our factories, blotted out the value of real estate in many sections of the Union, left labor without employment, and cast the shadow of want and famine over the thresholds of our toiling millions? *We think not!* Then vote for Pitkin, Belford, Helm, and the republican nominees.

REPUBLICAN.

The Indian Commission.

From the above report it will readily be perceived that the report of the Commission will be strongly in favor of the retention of the four mile strip by the whites, and it is very probable that all the Ute tribes will be concentrated on White river, by force if necessary. At an interview with Gen. Pope, in Denver, he expressed himself very strongly in favor of such a policy, but did not name the place of concentration. It is against the policy of the nineteenth century, the genius of the American people and the absolute needs of the San Juan country, that this vast area of agricultural and pastoral land should be allowed to remain in their hands, worthless and uncultivated, when the government is feeding them with ample supplies. No other civilized nation on the face of the globe has been known to allow rich alluvial soil, vast plains suitable to sustain a multitude, to remain a desert within its borders, for the pleasure of bands of nomadic savages. This Commission realize the full force of the argument, the necessities of the case and we have full faith that they will report the facts in such form that the people of the Western slope will be relieved of the Indian incubus, which has so long prevented the full development of the country.—*Ouray Times.*

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

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Remember the registry lists will be open next Tuesday. Be sure you are registered. Every republican should as far as possible see that his republican neighbor is registered.

Notwithstanding Eugene Hale's defeat, he is full of confidence for the future. He says the republican party in Maine is in no way disheartened and looks forward eagerly for the conflict in 1879.

The Denver News is involved in a nice libel suit. Mr. Tabor has sued it for libel and places his damages at $30,000. He has employed able counsel and will push the suit energetically. If the suit should be successful we are sure the News will not receive much sympathy, for its personal attacks on men of character have been unjustifiable in every way.

The News is getting dreadfully frightened. The Maine election shows that the whole democratic party is in danger of being swallowed up by the greenback organization. Yesterday its columns were full of frantic appeals to greenbackers to support the democratic ticket. But it is of no use. The News, like other democratic papers, has been educating democratic voters to vote the greenback ticket. The News will see its mistake October 1 as the Maine democratic organs have already seen theirs.

Secretary Sherman's resumption scheme which he illegally put in operation Monday has added two hundred and fifty millions of dollars to the public and private indebtedness of the country. Under the influence of this arrangement every debt is augmented from *one to one and a half per cent.—Denver News.*

We call the attention of the miners to the above extract from the leading democratic organ. Secretary Sherman has simply commenced to pay out silver for greenbacks. This will enable silver to circulate and thus increase the demand for it. Of course as the demand for silver increases the price of silver will go up and thus benefit the miners of this state. But the News opposes the resumption and the use of gold and silver, and is thus opposed to the mining interests of Colorado. The statement of the News that $250,000,000 has been added to the public and private indebtedness of the country is very wild. The greenbackers claim the total indebtedness of the country to be $8,000,000,000. The premium on gold is only one-eighth of one per cent., and an increase of this debt to that extent would be only $10,000,000.

The News is slobbering over the colored voter.

The Register Call says that the Alamosa affair has greatly strengthened Judge Belford in Gilpin county.

Mr. Hoyt says in yesterday's *Tribune*, that he did not authorize the publication of Alva Adams' statement.

They call the Democratic party the third party in Maine, because it polled less votes than the greenback party.

The fact that four per cent. bonds are selling so rapidly would seem to show that there is not a great scarcity of money after all.

The democrats in New York city who are opposed to Tammany are enrolling themselves for the campaign. The party already has 22,425 names recorded.

Kearney's family is said to be in destitute circumstances in San Francisco and appeals have been made for aid for them. Kearney would show himself more of a man if he should go to work and support his family.

Butler's wealth is estimated in Boston to be $2,000,000. Notwithstanding the greenbackers are so hostile to national banks, bloated bondholders and capitalists they usually manage to nominate for office one of the above classes.

The democrats of Mississippi have issued an address which says that independent candidates should be treated as common enemies. We fear they will be obliged to issue a good many calls before they will crush out the independent feeling spreading throughout the south.

Notwithstanding the democrats gerrymandered the congressional districts in Ohio so as to return fourteen democrats out of the twenty representatives, they are alarmed. The republicans present a solid front and are doing splendid campaign work. Even Charles Foster has a good prospect of overcoming the 2,500 democratic majority.

The *News* in a long article against the national banks spoke of the immense profits they were draining from the people by its circulation. As an example it spoke of the Chemical National Bank whose stock was worth 1,700 per cent. The *Tribune* turned the tables by bringing to the attention of the *News* the fact that the Chemical bank had no circulation whatever and that the strongest banks in the country were withdrawing their circulation because it did not pay.

Among the many mean things done last winter by the democratic house was the reducing the rank of Gen. Meredith Read from Minister to Greece to Charge d'Affaires at Athens and then refusing to allow him any salary. The *Continental Gazette* published at Paris said in regard to this "It (democracy) has developed many ingenious and subtle ways of introducing corruption and bribery in public life and recently it has discovered a new and original way of rewarding virtue and integrity which is admirably calculated to reduce those qualities to the desired minimum. The conduct of this last house has not only been disgraceful in our eyes but has brought republican institutions into disrepute abroad.

The papers from the San Juan country are indignantly denying the *News* statements in regard to Mr. Pitkin and the Ouray and Mineral City toll road. The La Plata *Miner* says, "The latest slander emanating from Mr. Love and in regard to our San Juan candidate for the governorship Mr. Pitkin is that Mr. Pitkin last winter was concerned with others in beating out of their pay men who had worked on the Ouray and Mineral City toll road. We desire to state that this is a lie direct. Mr. Pitkin never had any connection whatever with that toll road, and never, to any extent was interested in that enterprise. This fact is perfectly well known at Ouray and to all in this county who know anything about the affairs of the Ouray and Mineral City toll road company, and those to whom the *News* referred are now among Pitkin's most staunch supporters in Ouray county. We propose to keep track of Mr. Loveland and his slanders through the columns of the *News* and promptly nail every lie of this character as it appears."

The *News* says "depositing United States bonds to secure national bank circulation is wasteful because it is tying up capital that ought to be used in trade." The absurdity of advocating an unsecured paper circulation is too patent to need any discussion. What we want especially to speak about is the fact that there are hundreds of millions of money tied up in the east because of the insecurity of feeling caused by democratic and greenback threat of repudiation. No man when greenbacks are worth within one-eighth of one per cent of gold will let his money if he thinks he is to be paid in greenbacks worth about seventy-five cents on a dollar. If the Denver *News et id genus omne* will stop their nonsense there will be no trouble about want of capital. Money is freely loaned at three and four per cent per annum in the east and is a drug on the market at that. What is needed is confidence that will unlock the bolts which our capitalists have drawn upon their possessions. The *News* is doing an incalculable amount of harm by its advocacy of wildcat banking, an irredeemable currency, etc.

The speech of President Hayes at St Paul, Minnesota, is having a splendid effect. His acts were more potent than figures of speech.

When General Butler addresses his friends, the workingmen, he appears in a dress coat, white necktie, white silk stockings, low dancing shoes, brilliant diamond ring, button-hole bouquet, &c.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says, What have the democrats to crow over in Maine? Have the people of Maine indorsed Andrew Jackson or complimented Jeff Davis?

The treasury department is now paying out silver for greenbacks. This silver is paid back into the treasury for customs duties, and thus we already have practical resumption.

There seems to be a fair prospect of the Butler delegates being in the ascendancy in the Massachusetts democratic state convention. The Boston *Transcript* says "The "Butler hawk," as named by the *Post*, captured lots of democratic chickens, last night, in Boston.

At the request of the United States government the British government has released Condon, the Fenian agitator, who has been confined for eleven years past. At the time congress passed a resolution asking for his release Patterson was conveniently absent.

Mr. Bristow has given up his law practice at Louisville and has gone to New York to reside permanently. He intends to devote himself to his profession and let politics alone. We very much regret the action of Mr. Bristow, as he was one of the purest and ablest men in political life.

In another column will be found the closing part of a speech delivered by Hon. James A. Garfield, at Faneuil Hall, Boston. The speech was of great power, and we take pleasure in placing a part of it before our readers. The subject he discussed is by far the most important issue of the campaign.

The interest on the public debt in 1865 was $4.29 per capita. In 1878 it is $1.97 per capita. Still the greenbackers complain of the increase of the bonded debt since the war. In 1865 the debt per capita was $78.25 while now it is only $41.67. If anyone prefers our financial condition at the close of the war to that of the present time, it is because they are unacquainted with the facts of the case.

THE MAINE ELECTION

The topic for the week has been the Maine election. The result was a surprise to everybody. The returns, according to our latest advices are as follows

	1877	1878
Republican	53,631	57,000
Greenback	5266	35,000
Democrat	42,114	28,000

It will be seen that the Republicans have more than held their own, while the Democracy has lost about a third of their strength. The strength developed by the greenbackers has been a surprise even to themselves. The Republican party now feel the need of determined action. While they have gained over their vote of 1877, they have lost two representatives by Democratic-Greenback fusion. The leading organs all over the country admit the strength of the greenbackers. This is an encouraging sign. Before their strength was underrated and too little was done to stop the spread of their false ideas. Now that their strength is known and admitted we may expect that the republican party will put forth adequate efforts to stay the spread of these notions. The Maine election has at least done this much—it has made the financial issue the issue of 1880.

The most amusing thing about the election is the manner in which democratic organs comment upon it. The result is viewed by them as a victory for the democracy and a Waterloo for the republicans. The New York *World* and other leading papers including the Denver *News* express this idea. The Terre Haute *Express*, a greenback paper, in commenting on this democratic way of finding comfort in defeat says "We admire the philosophy of a democratic newspaper which can rejoice over the result in Maine. It is on a par with that of the man who smiled a heavenly sort of a smile when he had driven his team to the top of a long hill and found that the tail-board of his wagon had slipped, and his load of potatoes was strewn on the road for a quarter of a mile."

The Richmond *Dispatch* is an exception among democratic organs and says with considerable sense, "In Maine and Vermont the democrats have found that their coquetting with Greenbackers has yielded no good for them. It is evident that the greenback following in those states has been drawn from the democratic party more than from the republicans. It is but a just retribution that directs the loss upon the democrats in those states. The irredeemable greenback craze in the and is, as far as the politicians are concerned, unscrupulous and mercenary." We are of the opinion that the democracy throughout the west will have the same experience as the *Dispatch* states the democracy of Vermont and Maine has had.

Garfield in Faneuil Hall.

We come back to the primary question of this fight. I affirm against all opposers on this subject, that the highest and foremost present duty of the American people is to complete the resumption of specie payments. [Great applause and cheers.] And first of all, because the solemn and sacred faith of this republic is pledged to resumption. [Applause.] And if it were never so hard to do it, if the burdens were ten times greater than they are, this nation dare not look in the face of God and man, and break its plighted word. [Loud applause.] It is a fearful thing for one man to stand up in the face of his brother men and refuse to keep his pledge, and it is forty five million times worse for a nation to do it. [Applause.] It breaks the main spring of faith, it unsettles all security, it disturbs all values and makes the life of the nation a peril in all time to come. If we should break our faith now, who would ever trust the republic again in an hour of danger? If we break our faith now, we don't deserve to be saved when we are again in peril. [Great applause.]

I am almost ashamed to give another reason for resumption than this one. I have given it, it is so great, so complete, that no other is needed, but there is another reason almost as strong. If there were no moral obligation in the case, if there were no public faith pledged to it, I affirm that the resumption of specie payments is demanded by every interest of business in this country [great applause], and so imperatively demanded that it can be demonstrated that every known interest in America will be strengthened and bettered by the resumption of specie payments. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, those who oppose it undertake to direct us by saying that the resumption of specie payments will help the rich and hurt the poor. I deny the allegation. Resumption of specie payments will help all, but I affirm that it will especially and in a great measure, far greater than any other, help the laboring people of the United States. [Prolonged applause.] How? Let us see how! In rising from the old coin standard, or falling rather from it as we did till our dollars were worth but thirty eight cents, all prices were increased, but they were not all increased alike. First, the commodities of common trade went up in price, one by one the articles of industry went up in price, and, according to universal law, the price of labor went up last. It was the last to rise. A voice, "Come down first." [Applause and laughter.] And when when it did rise it didn't rise so high as the cost of living rose, and in the wildest days of inflation we knew, when the increase of wages was fifty per cent. the increase of the cost of living was seventy-five per cent. So that inflation, though it increased the nominal price of the laborer's wages, still greater increased the cost of living. It offered him more, but in fact gave him less. That is what inflation did. And now some one in the audience anticipated me, and wisely. When labor comes down it comes down among the first. This is true. An uncertain currency that goes up and down, hits the laborer both ways. [Prolonged applause.] It helps him last and hurts him first. [Applause.] And therefore, of all men in America, the man who ought to demand the resumption of specie payments, and the fixing and making certain our standard value, is the laboring man, who can only suffer when the standard is departed from. [Great applause.] The capitalist can take advantage of the market. If he has anything to buy, he not compelled to buy it at to-day, he can wait till the market price is low, and buy to an advantage. If he has something to sell, he is not compelled to sell it to day, he can wait till the price is up, and sell it at the best. Not so the laboring man. He goes out into the markets of the world with just one thing to sell, and that is this day's work. The work of his own muscles that he can to-day he must sell to day, and at the price of to-day, or it is forever lost. [Applause.] What he needs to buy he must buy now, when necessity compels him. He, therefore, can not, like the capitalist, dodge the difficulties of inflation and contraction, of the ups and downs of the standard of value, but they strike him both ways, and strike him hard. [Applause.] What, therefore the laboring man needs is this. When he has earned his money he shall get it in a currency that will keep over night. [Tremendous applause and cheers.]

Resumption, therefore, means that your currency shall be made better, better and better, till your dollar is as good as the best dollar in the world, and there stop. [Applause.] We fought this great war to make all men equal before the law. [Applause.] We fight this battle of finance to make all our dollars equal before the law, [applause], whether they be silver or gold or paper. We believe in a foot that measures just twelve inches, no less, no more, [applause], a pound that weighs just sixteen ounces avoirdupois, no less, no more, and a dollar, of whatever it be made, that is worth either as evidence of debt or as a reality, just one hundred cents, no less, no more. [Applause.] We have $1,100,000,000 of trade with the Old World, and every dollar of that trade is measured by the standard of coin. We want a dollar so good that it will measure all that and be as good as a dollar is across the water. General Butler says in a paper I have read [laughter and hisses and a voice: "Read it,"] that they want a dollar that shall be non-exportable. I have read it. Several men wanted a dollar that was non-exportable several years ago. It was said in congress in praise of our irredeemable greenbacks that we had a dollar that would stay by us. [Laughter.] A dollar that was not a coward, like gold and silver, that fled the country when the country was in danger, and that we had a dollar that would stay by us.

You wanted a non-exportable dollar, you greenback men. [Voice—"Yes."] Let us see, you want all its blessings, and find it is like the citizen of the town in Germany who moved that a gibbet be restricted to the citizens of the town. [Laughter and applause.] Do you know where the idea of a non-exportable currency came from? [Voice—"Lowell."] [Applause and laughter.] Further off than that. I will read you the very sentence from a book written by John Law two hundred years ago, when he started the Mississippi scheme that blasted France for a quarter of a century. Non-exportable currency! There are other than currency non-exportable—damaged flour, [applause,] spoiled cotton, rancid butter and addled eggs. They are non-exportable. [Applause and laughter.] Our currency has been non-exportable for similar reasons, so bad and so uncertain that no nation under heaven would take it unless compelled by law. No, gentlemen, we want a currency that can walk, like an American, all over the world. [Applause.]

A little while ago some one asked me now about the national banks, and I have just arrived at that topic and ask your attention to it. A little more difficult question is discovered there. [Laughter, and a voice, "Ah!"] Like Senator Thurman and many leading democrats in the West, they confine themselves chiefly to demanding the abolition of the national banks, and to issue the $324,000,000 of greenbacks to take the place of these notes. Now, it is a debatable proposition, and you are reasonable men. Let us debate it. If it were just as well to do that, I would be in favor of it. If it were better to do that, I would still more strongly favor it. Now, what are the objections, if there are any? Let us state them and consider them. My first objection to that proposition is that it is a violation of the plighted promise and faith of this nation, that it will never increase the greenbacks above four hundred millions. If you do that thing you increase them to six hundred and seventy millions. [A voice, "Too thin!"] Is good faith too thin for you? [Applause and laughter.] You are too thin for an able-bodied, honest man. [Applause.] Suppose that trouble to be got over, suppose there were no obstacles in the way of the public faith, I have another objection to it. If you issue three hundred and twenty-four millions more of greenbacks on the top of the three hundred and forty-six millions now out, you make redemption impossible, and all who believe in the resumption of specie payments ought to be opposed to it for that reason. Now, why do I say that? The United States can now resume specie payments on the promised day. [Applause.] It can do it sooner. In 1875 we were told we could not resume, that we could not get the gold to resume, that the moment we tried to accumulate the coin it would increase the value of the coin and decrease the value of the greenback. But in the face of all Cassandra prophesies we have accumulated, and have to-day in the treasury of the United States, unpledged for any other purpose, one hundred and thirty-five millions of coin, waiting to secure the resumption or redemption of our greenbacks. [A voice, "Losing interest on that."] Certainly. It costs something to be honest. [Loud applause and three cheers for Garfield.] In the next place, while this has been accumulating, the value of our greenback has been going up constantly from thirteen per cent. discount, when the law was passed, till to-day, in the markets of America, our greenback is worth ninety-nine and three-fourth cents on a dollar. [Applause.] What coin we have will certainly do enough to complete that work, and if it were not, we can readily accumulate, under the law, five millions a month more on top of that till the day of resumption comes. So that we are perfectly able to resume under the law as it now stands. Now there are the national bank notes, 324 millions of them out. They are compelled to march abreast of us in the work of the resumption of specie payments. The two thousand national banks are all harnessed to the car of resumption, and when we resume they must resume. I am glad they are to help ahead that work. If you abolish them you take away their help, and you put the whole load of 670 millions upon the treasury and you break it down. [Applause.]

Now, there is another objection that I have to abolishing the National banks and substituting greenbacks. We have the National banks in a shape where they pay a good share of taxes, and I am glad of it. They ought to pay. [Applause.] Since their organization they have paid over two hundred millions taxes to the state and nation. Last year they paid sixteen millions of dollars in taxes, nine to the states and seven to the nation. Their stock is taxed by the states, their circulation is taxed by the nation, their deposits are taxed by the nation, and the man that holds his money in National bank notes on the day of assessment is taxed on his surplus cash that he holds. How is it with the greenbacks? They are not taxed. There are already $346,000,000 of paper money in this country that escapes taxation altogether. The rich men can gather them to their hands on the day of assessment, and escape taxes altogether by doing it. Now, the substitution you talk of will lose us seventeen millions a year to the states' and federal treasuries, and would take three hundred and twenty four millions more of paper out of the reach of taxation—a thing fairly to be complained of, and I object to it for that reason.

Another objection is, that the National bank notes are the only portion of our financial machinery that gears the supply of currency on to the laws of demand and supply. It is a self-adjusting method of the country, with a sufficient amount of currency. No man is wise enough to tell how much we need, and if men were wise enough, dare you trust it to a partisan house of representatives?

Suppose another thing, fellow-citizens. If you abolish the national bank system, you leave it to the mercy of brokers. The banking business of America is necessary to its real prosperity. Do you know that one of the modern devices for avoiding the use of a large amount of money is a bank? What portion of the business of this country is carried on in natural money? In England it is only five per cent. Ninety-five per cent. is by drafts, checks and commercial bills. In this country not less than ninety per cent is carried on by the different banks. Our present system is secured in its circulation and under the complete control of the law, and it would be a great misfortune to go back to the old system which prevailed before the war. Then if a man wished to take any paper money, he used to study the bank note reports. If a merchant in the west wished to come east to trade, he was obliged to sort his notes before he started. Money from any state would not circulate in more than half of the states in the Union. How many men in this audience have taken out their pocket-books in the last six months to see what bank their bills were on? You don't care or the bank under the national system. You know that behind every bill is one hundred cents locked up in the treasury of the United States to secure you against loss. You don't care if the bank is broken, burned up, or if a hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine tear the bank building to atoms. The value of your bill is the same. We propose to fight the battle out against the cry for more greenback currency, but we propose to fight it on the square issue of justice and good sense. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Now, another point I want to make, fellow-citizens, is that resumption is so near that it would be a crime to stop. We are almost on the shore. We have been tossed these many long years in the storm of paper money. It has hampered our industries, shaken our confidence, robbed our poor men, ruined our manufacturers. It has given the opportunity for all this wicked and wretched business of gambling in gold. Resumption of specie payments ends gold gambling forever, for it rests only on the difference between paper and gold. Now we are almost out of the tempest. One good, bold stroke and our feet will stand upon the rock, and the enemies of resumption would now plunge us back into the shoreless and bottomless sea. In the name of the public peace, in the prospect of returning prosperity, in the name of the sufferings of the past, the republican party demands that the work of resumption shall not be hindered. Nothing can now hinder it but a violation of the law.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have detained you long on these topics, but there is one other phase. We have passed through a long period of darkness, but in that darkness there has been some compensation. Men tell us there were good times in 1865 and on till 1870. Were there? What has happened in those years? In 1866-73 this country was running in debt at a rate never known before. I do not mean the nation as a government, but the nation as a people. Do you know that in our trade with Europe we bought 1,047 millions more in merchandise from Europe than we sent back to pay for it? Our individuals ran in debt more than a thousand million dollars abroad. They were also running in debt at home. It was the result of the speculation which inflation always brings. Everything rested upon credit. We were expanding municipal credit, and were enlarging individual credits everywhere. The personal and corporation far outweighed the national. But since the calamity of 1873 struck us we have been quietly and determinedly paying our debts. In the last five years we have sold abroad more than 500 millions more than we have bought abroad. We are paying our debts. We are clearing away our wrecks. We are getting the business of this country on its feet, and now it only fears that the black shadow of Congress may blast it. [Applause.] We want it to stand away from us. Old Diogenes was right when he told Alexander that all that he wanted was that he should stand out of his sunlight. Let not the shadow destroy the returning confidence. Some say that we have made the hard times by contraction. I deny it. It is false in theory and in fact. [Voice: "Prove it, prove it."] I will prove it. [Applause.] On the first day of September, 1873, there was more paper currency afloat in this country than at any other time for six years. The panic struck us when we were at full tide of our paper volume. [Applause at the quick proof.]

Now let me call your attention to another phase of this matter. I have been speaking a long time on the dry facts of financial science. We have reached a period when these questions have become of deep popular interest. If the people of the United States will hear and discuss the subject you can always appeal to their intelligence and conscience. Mr Garfield at this point introduced the subject of the letter of Lord Macaulay, in 1857, expressing his fear that America would suffer terribly from popular agitation in the future when the population should be as dense as in England, and could be saved only by a Cæsar or a Bonaparte, who would become dictator and save the social organization only at the expense of law, or society and law would together fall in a common ruin. The impressive reasoning of Lord Macaulay combined with the serious manner of Mr. Garfield sobered the demonstrative audience decidedly. As the letter in question has been published in the papers recently, considerations of space make its insertion here inexpedient. Mr Garfield decidedly combatted Lord Macaulay's conclusions because, while the danger was great, he did not understand the spirit of a people living under free institutions and their devotion to social order and quiet. The speaker made an effective and logical point against Ladd, the Maine Greenbacker elected Monday to Congress, by quoting that the tramp was better than the wealthy man for society, and the hall fairly shook with the applause of the forcible opinion that, in reference to Macaulay's letter, "the bloody track of the Commune shall never have a pathway on our shores." Certainly in the audience there was little sympathy for the Denis Kearney platform. Then, approaching the end of the address, he continued: We know that all honest men never fear honest, truthful discussion of the subject. We believe that Americans everywhere will respond to the right when they know the right. To the men who are misguided, or who have left our party or any other to fight against sound currency, our advice is in the words of the telegram of Mr Cox to Mr Hewitt in the published doings of the presidential negotiations of 1876. "Reverse your error and resume your judgment." Mr Garfield then closed with thanks to the audience for their attention. When he ceased, three cheers were called for and given heartily, and they were repeated. The speech lasted nearly two hours and held the audience closely to the end.—*Conclusion of Gen. Garfield's speech, Sept. 10th.*

A Chinaman's Opinion of Dan. Kearney

Oh, yes, me leadee, Melican papee. Me leadee bow Dam Kanny head, all same Melican man. He no Melican. He Irishman. Dam sconnel. No workee, no washee. Make speak allee time. Makee hoodlum killee Chinaman in San Frisco, drivee Chinaman away. Some day come Chinaman go fo' hoodlum, go to Dam Kanny an' killee he. Me, wukkee all ee time. Same all Chinee. Fo' why Dam Kanny go fo' we? Chinee wuk cheap, wuk good, wuk honest, savee money, no drinkee whiskee all same like dam fool Irishman. Some a time he take a bath, that all. Some day come he go to he faddee, he muddee, he wifee, he lit chil ee. Time come he go home, hoodlum go he. All same Dam Kanny.—*Wah Long, in N. Y. Sun*

A Regular

"Johnson, my boy," cried Hindcrspur last night, shaking his friend warmly by the hand, "Mrs. H. tells me you will soon be a father."

"Yes," replied Johnson, absently, "subject, of course, to the decision of the Reno delegation to the republican county convention."—*Reno Gazette.*

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT.—R. B. Hayes, of Ohio.
VICE PRESIDENT.—Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York.
PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—W. K. Rodgers.

CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—Wm. M. Evarts, of New York.
" " TREASURY.—John Sherman, of Ohio.
" " WAR.—Geo. W. McCrary, of Iowa.
" " NAVY.—R. W. Thompson, of Indiana.
" " INTERIOR.—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.
POSTMASTER GENERAL.—D. M. Key, of Tennessee.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Chas. Devens, of Massachusetts

STATE OF COLORADO.

GOVERNOR.—J. L. Routt.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Lafayette Head.
SECRETARY OF STATE.—Wm. M. Clark.
STATE TREASURER.—George C. Corning.
STATE AUDITOR.—David C. Crawford.
ATTORNEY GENERAL.—A. J. Sampson.
SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—J. C. Shattuck.
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.—H. C. Thatcher, Wilbur F. Stone, S. H. Elbert.
REGENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—L. W. Dolloff, Frederick J. Ebert, W. H. Van Geison, George Tritch, Crescencio Valdez, Junius Berkley.
JUDGE OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—J. W. Henry
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.—J. M. Waldron.
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—A. S. Welch.
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.—W. S. Decker.
CLERK U. S. COURTS—Edward F. Bishop.
CLERK SUPREME COURT—Keyes Danforth.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—P. P. Wilcox.
ASSAYER U. S. MINT.—Herman Silver.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.—Wm. L. Campbell

EL PASO COUNTY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—J. C. Woodbury, Matt France, and C. R. Husted.
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.—Irving Howbert.
COUNTY ATTORNEY.—C. E. Stubbs.
COUNTY JUDGE.—E. A. Colburn
SHERIFF.—Peter Becker
TREASURER.—Benj. F. Crowell.
ASSESSOR.—E. J. Eaton.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—James Correy
COUNTY PHYSICIAN.—E. C. Kimball.
CORONER.—George H. Stewart.
SURVEYOR.—T. L. Jackson

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

MAYOR.—Matt France.
ALDERMEN—FIRST WARD.—Giles Crissey
SECOND WARD.—M. Kennedy.
THIRD WARD.—J. H. Woodgate.
FOURTH WARD.—Chas. Walker.
CITY CLERK.—A. A. McGovney.
CITY TREASURER.—F. E. Dow.
POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Walter A. Smith.
CITY ATTORNEY.—J. C. Helm
CITY PHYSICIAN.—W. M. Strickler.
DITCH COMMISSIONER.—S. J. Carthers
CITY CONSTABLE.—L. C. Dana.
SCHOOL BOARD.—Wm. Wagner (president), E. J. Eaton, (secretary), N. S. Colver, (treasurer).
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—E. Price, W. A. Smith.

COLONY OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—Henry McAllister, jr.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Geo. Summers, pro tem.
CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.—George Summers.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Robt. H. Lamborn, Henry McAllister, jr., Wm. A. Bell, Wm. S. Jackson, and Chas. B. Lamborn.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School 3 P. M. Class Meetings at 12 M., and 3 P. M. Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7:00 P. M. Leaders' Meeting, Friday, 7:00 P. M. Official Meeting, Monday before last Sabbath of each month, at 7:00 P. M.
REV. J. A. STAYT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:00 o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.
REV. H. B. GAGE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 8:00 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.
REV. F. WALKER, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M. and at 7:00 o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.
J. CAL. LITTRELL, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Sunday School and afternoon prayers at 3 o'clock.
REV. F. BENTER, Pastor pro tem.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7:00 o'clock. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting, every Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock.
A. L. VAIL, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services will be held in Unity Chapel, at 11 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7 P. M.
R. T. CROSS, Pastor.

THE ORDERS.

EL PASO LODGE, No. 13, A. F. AND A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
W. M. STRICKLER, W. M.
J. H. WOODGATE, Sec.

COLORADO SPRINGS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, A. F. AND A. M. meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Leadville Express.		*Leadville Express.*	
Arrive	8:50 P. M.	Arrive	8:35 A. M.
Leave	8:05 P. M.	Leave	8:40 A. M.
Thro Freight		*Way Freight.*	
Arrive	2:30 P. M.	Arrive	10:55 A. M.
Leave	3:00 P. M.	Leave	11:55 A. M.
San Juan Express.		*San Juan Express.*	
Arrive	11:35 A. M.	Arrive	4:10 P. M.
Leave	11:40 A. M.	Leave	4:15 P. M.

Round trip ticket from Colorado Springs to Georgetown, Central and Idaho Springs at special rates. Extra rates to parties of eight or more.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address:

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

[From last Saturday's Daily.]

Another Cinnamon Bear.

Only a few days ago a large bear was killed and brought to town, and now we have another instance of the kind to record. Dr. G. F. Brooks and William Jnruh encamped Thursday night at the foot of Cheyenne canon, near T. E. Johnson's ranch. Being convinced that a bear was in the neighborhood they set a trap for bruin, about 11 o'clock at night. In less than half an hour his bearship came nosing around for something, and "got his foot in it." The trap got down to business without any ceremony, and the bear set himself to work to get out of the difficulty, by knowing the trap. This did not avail, and the next best thing for him to do, according to his instinct of self-preservation, was to get away from there. He actually did start off with his foot in the 32 pound trap with an 80 pound drag. But he soon got the chain entangled in the underbrush and was brought to bay. At the distance of little over a rod a charge from Dr. Brooks' shotgun brought the animal to the ground.

The bear was brought to town yesterday and sold to Downing at six cents per pound, gross. His weight was 181 pounds, and he measured five feet from nose to tail. It was found that the animal, in his efforts to release himself from the trap, broke nearly every tooth from his jaws and every claw from his hind feet.

Mr. J. F. Morley, a cousin of ex-Alderman Morley, arrived in town on Wednesday. He was a noted scout in General Crook's campaign against the Indians two years ago, and can tell all about the true inwardness of the noble red. He has frequently seen Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Big Little Man, and other chiefs. Mr. Morley is a fine specimen of frontiersman; measures over six feet outside of shoe leather, weighs 225 pounds, and can lift a barrel of sugar with his teeth. He expects to remain in this vicinity this winter with Marsh & Son, of the burro line, who will establish a hunter's camp some fifteen or twenty miles from town if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

[From last Sunday's Daily.]

The cornet band now sport a set of new and nobby caps.

The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande railway for the week ending Sept. 7th, aggregated the sum of $17,541.78.

Mather & Geist advertise in the Pueblo *Chieftain* for two hundred teams to haul ore from Leadville to Colorado Springs.

The Masons of Colorado Springs have contributed between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty dollars towards the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the south. This is a mark of generosity that is worthy of emulation by church and other societies.

Commissioner Matt France informs us that men are at work at the Ute Pass road in this county, and are endeavoring to put it in as good shape as possible. He furthermore says that the worst places are in Park county, the commissioners of which seem to be not particularly anxious to send trade to Colorado Springs by fixing the road for our freighters.

Mr. D. W. Lawrence some time ago located a ranch about 35 miles northeast of this city, near Crow's Roost. He built a cabin, had the ranch surveyed, and has until lately been living on the premises, herding sheep for neighboring flock-masters. Recently he had an offer for the ranch from a gentleman in this city, and accepting the same, came to town to prove up his claim in order to make the deed. On examining the records he was disappointed to find that his neglect to prove had furnished an opportunity to some one to place scrip on the land occupied by him, and so of course he had no title to convey. Application to the deed office at Pueblo demonstrated that there was no relief for him. Mr. Lawrence has lost two horses this season by the animals escaping and joining a band of wild horses running in that vicinity. Altogether his loss has been considerable and entitles him to much sympathy.

[From Tuesday's Daily.]

We understand that Capt. Hudleston will commence to-day the delivery of the water pipe.

The amount collected at Grace Episcopal Church on Sunday morning for the yellow fever sufferers was $30; a very good showing for a single collection.

J. Bayne, the expressman, found yesterday, near Templeton's Gap, a piece of stone formation nearly the shape of an Indian moccasin. He also found near by a hollow stone of the shape of a carrot.

From Mr. L. B. Hammond we learn of a shooting affray that occurred near Granite, last Wednesday. One man Turkey shot and instantly killed one man and serious wounded another. The latter, however, is likely to get well. The trouble grew out of some placer claims on the Arkansas river. Mr. Hammond could not remember the men's names.

The band boys wish us to request all those desiring their services to give them at least a few moments notice before the time those services are actually required. Come to think of it, it was hours instead of minutes. But the point is this: the boys are not all gentlemen of leisure who can go on short notice—they must have a little time for preliminaries.

Abstract of Meteorological Record of Colorado College, Colorado Springs,

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1878.

Highest barometer, 30.270 inches, Aug. 28th.
Lowest barometer, 29.871 inches, 20th and 21st.
Range 0.389 inches.
Mean barometer, 30,070 inches.
Highest thermometer, 92°, 8th.
Lowest thermometer, 50°, 12th and 14th.
Range 42°.
Greatest daily range, 35°.5, 23d.
Least daily range, 8°, 27th.
Mean daily range, 23°.5.
Mean thermometer, 70°.4.
Wind—prevailing direction, northwest.
Total No. miles traveled during month 4720.
Mean humidity, 54 per cent of saturation.
Total rainfall, 1.67 inches.
Number clear days, 5.
Number fair days, 17.
Number cloudy days, 9.

F. H. LOUD.

Personal.

A. J. Downing started to Kansas City yesterday.

Mr. Holmes, of the firm of Loomis & Holmes, assayers at Leadville, arrived in town on last Saturday, with the expectation of spending the winter here.

The City Legislature.

A called meeting of the city council was held last evening. Present a full board. Among the first business that came up was in reference to the mule, the history of which in brief is this: S. P. Gutshall's mule got into the city pound; and after due notice in the GAZETTE, was sold, A. L. Lawton being the purchaser. The ordinance touching transactions of this character provides that the balance of the purchase money over and above all costs shall be paid to the person owning the animal at the time of impounding the same. Mr. Gutshall claiming the mule to be of more value than the dollars and cents which stand to his credit in the city's treasury, wants the aforesaid animal. After discussing the matter the council passed on to other business. It was decided to close the contract with Mr. Hudleston for delivering the water pipes along the surveyed line.

The bill of Dr. Edworks for attendance upon city cases was passed. So also was the bill of the D. & R. G. railway for freight on water pipes.

Hymeneal

For some time it has been suspected that Mr. J. Taurlow, the well known and popular Manitou artist, was preparing to take unto himself a helpmeet. It has transpired that the supposition was not a mere fancy. The happy event took place at the residence of the bride's parents in this city yesterday morning, September 16th—Miss Alice B. Hammond being the bride. Rev. R. T. Cross tied the knot, and the job was well done. Both the bride and groom are to be congratulated upon their choice. Shortly after the ceremony was concluded Mr. and Mrs. Taurlow left for a two weeks' trip to the Seven Lakes region.

The GAZETTE was remembered with a bountiful supply of excellent cake.

Hon. Ivory Phillips and wife arrived on Sunday from Milford, Conn., where they were joined in the bonds of wedlock, as announced recently in the GAZETTE. The happy couple will leave soon for Mr. Phillips' ranch, near Bijou Basin. This office acknowledges the receipt of a very generous portion of splendid wedding cake.

Obituary.

Mrs. Isabella (Higgins) Lawson was born on Prince Edward's Island in October, 1812, and died in Colorado Springs Sept. 14, 1878. At the age of twenty-six she was married to John Lawson, who, with their five children, all survive her. It is not often that a family is unbroken by death for forty years. Four of their children reside in Colorado Springs, and one on Prince Edward's Island. In 1854 Mrs. Lawson came to Massachusetts, joining her husband who had preceded her. They lived eighteen years in the vicinity of Boston, when, in 1872, they came to Colorado. After her marriage Mrs. Lawson joined the Presbyterian church with her husband. In Massachusetts they were members of the Congregational church, of which church in Colorado Springs Mrs. Lawson was a member at the time of her death. She was a woman of rare Christian character, interested in every good work and beloved by all who knew her. Her health had been failing for several months. She had no fear of death and fell asleep in Christ as peacefully as a child falls asleep in its mother's arms. A very large number of people attended the funeral on Sunday afternoon at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Gilnly. The exercises were conducted by her pastor, Rev. R. T. Cross, assisted by Rev. H. B. Gage and Rev. J. A. Stayt. An unusually long procession accompanied the remains to their last resting place, all feeling that they were following to the grave the remains of a faithful wife, a loving mother, a good woman and a true Christian. C.

Mrs. Frank Hemenway died Sunday at 4 p. m., and was buried yesterday from the residence of her father. She was married eleven months ago and leaves a husband and infant daughter. A large circle of friends mourn the loss of a dear one cut down in the early morning of a life full of the promise of happiness. S.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

A mail car has been placed on the Denver & South Park railroad.

There is over half a million pounds of freight at the D. & R. G. depot, awaiting transhipment to Leadville.

While Mr. Shields was descending a ladder on Monday, the ladder broke, precipitating him to the ground. Some painful bruises were sustained.

We omitted to mention yesterday the collection at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. It amounted to $30.75.

With this issue of the GAZETTE, we present the advertisement of Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co., successors to James Duncan. The principal in this new firm, Mr. E. P. Howbert, brings with him a large experience in the book and news business. The "Co." is Frank Howbert, at present an assistant in the postoffice, who will give place in that establishment to his brother about the first of next month, and will then devote his entire attention to the store. The new firm deserves success, and doubtless will achieve it.

Since the 28th of June the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company has shipped 1,689,000 pounds of ore, and 460,252 pounds of bullion. The receipts of this company last week were 2139 sacks ore, and 358 pigs base bullion. Their shipments for the same time were 1,225 sacks ore to the works in St. Louis, and 26,315 pounds ore and 111,000 pounds merchandise to Leadville. The shipments in the grain department aggregated during the week 100,000 pounds with 250,000 pounds still awaiting transportation. Three thousand bags of ore were received by this company on Sunday and Monday last. These figures indicate the amount of business transacted by only one firm, but they are sufficient to give some idea of the immense mountain freight business done at this point.

THE RACES.

Good Attendance and Considerable Sport.

At an early hour on Monday afternoon, the streets and thoroughfares of our city were thronged with vehicles of every description, well laden, and with the race track as their objective point. The announcement of the Colorado Springs trotting meeting had created much interest, especially in sporting circles, which was greatly increased upon the entries being made known. The weather was unusually pleasant, a brisk breeze serving as an offset to the heat diffused by an unobscured sun. The attendance was not so large as we had been led to expect, but we believe but few if any of those present expressed dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the meeting was conducted. The occasion was greatly enlivened by the cornet band, which was present in full force and furnished most excellent music. A glance at the judge's stand was sufficient assurance that fair work was to be the order of the day. Dr. C. J. Reynolds was the starter, S. J. Wright and E. A. Lowe, associates; Messrs. M. C. Wilbur and W. F. Studebaker, time-keepers. Owing to an unavoidable delay it was 3 o'clock before the races were called.

The first event of the programme was the pacing race for a purse of $50. There were but two entries in the race: Sleepy Tom, entered by Geo. Wolff, and Belle of Colorado, entered by B. C. Holly. In drawing positions Sleepy Tom won the pole.

First Heat.—On the second score they got the word, Sleepy Tom having the lead, but the Belle lapping him well. Tom was first to the quarter pole in forty seconds—at this time leading the mare by a couple of lengths and passing the half mile pole without any apparent change in position. The half mile pole was passed in 1:22½, after which the mare settled down to her work overhauling the horse—passing under the wire only a length behind. Time, 2:45.

Second Heat—Some difficulty was experienced in scoring. Finally they got the word on the fourth score, Tom again having the lead. Their position, at the quarter pole, which was passed in 38½s, was about the same as in the first heat, the mare holding her own but failing to overhaul the horse as before, and the heat was won by Tom in 2.40.

Third Heat—They got the word on the third scoring, Tom leading but a trifle. Soon after getting the word Tom indulged in a break, which gave the mare the advantage, she pulling ahead and passing the quarter pole in 38s and the half mile in 1.16. Tom got down to his work again, crawled up to within a length, in which position they passed under the wire, the mare winning the heat in 2.36. Previous to the third heat Tom was the favorite in the pools, but after winning this heat, the tide was turned and the mare became the favorite, pools selling with fair demand at 5 to 1.

Fourth Heat.—They received the word, with the mare a trifle ahead. Before reaching the quarter pole the horse again made a break, while the mare kept up her pace in a beautiful manner, passing the quarter pole in 39 seconds. The horse, just before reaching the quarter, struck his gait again, keeping it up until nearing the turn, when he made another bad break. He was finally got down to his work again, coming into the home stretch only a length behind, closing up gradually till at the distance pole it was neck and neck. The mare then made a spurt, passing under the wire only a neck ahead. Time, 2:38½. The pools still continued to sell at the same ratio, in a few cases even greater odds being offered.

Fifth Heat.—After some trouble they got the word at fourth scoring, the mare leading by half a length. Up to this time she had not made a skip, but shortly after getting the word she made a bad break, and was passed by Tom who made the quarter pole in 40 seconds. Upon getting her gait the mare closed up to within a length, but before reaching the turn made another bad break which left her some lengths behind. After this she settled down gaining to within eight lengths, in which position they passed under the wire, Tom winning the heat in 2.41, and capturing the race.

SUMMARY.

Sleepy Tom,	1	1	2	2	1
Belle Colorado,	2	2	1	1	2

Without doubt this was one of the prettiest races ever paced in Colorado. "Sleepy Tom" is a fine horse, of large frame and a great pounder. He has a record of 2.19¾, made some six years ago in Ohio, but it is plain to see that his best days are over. "Belle Colorado" is a charming little bay mare, level-headed and undoubtedly very fast. She has been less than a week out of pasture, and her training has necessarily been short. Her gait is excellent, very smooth, and without a hitch. She is a grand mare and we look for great things from her.

A race which was not on the programme was a four hundred yards dash, between Clark's "Dolly," and Lowe's "Nelly." It was a splendid race. They made the start together, coming down side by side, Nelly passing under the wire less than a quarter length ahead. Time, 22½. The next race was a running mile dash. Three entries had been made; namely, M. Waldron's s. g. "Ranchman," Mr. Thornhill's g. m. "Maria Grey," and Jas. Carlile's b. m. "Minnie Hunt." The latter horse being drawn the race was between "Ranchman" and "Maria Grey," and was won by the latter in 1:53.

The running race, half mile heats, best two in three, was between Waldron's b. s. "Ramble," J. Carlile's br. s. "Tempest," and W. Carlile's s. f. "Etty C." Owing to the lateness of the hour, but two heats were run, as per

SUMMARY:

Ramble	1	3
Tempest	3	2
Etty C.	2	1

The 2.50 trotting race was postponed until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, *sharp.*

Taken altogether yesterday's meeting was an entire success, and the managers may well be pleased at the satisfaction which was expressed. We trust that the attendance to-day will be much larger than that of yesterday, and can assure our readers that in staying away they will lose one of the greatest treats of the season. To-day's programme includes the 2.50 trotting race, postponed from yesterday; a "free to all" trotting race; "a free to all" running race, two mile dash, and a foot race of 100 yards. The entries are as follows:

2.50, TROTTING RACE.

Wilbur & Goodrich, enter br. g. Colorado.
Geo. Wolff, enters b. k. m. "Empress."
M. J. Dunn, enters br. g. "Blind Tom."

3 MIN. RACE.

Joel Roe,	Blk. G. "Jett."
Wilbur & Goodrich,	Chest. S. "Luke."
M. J. Dunn,	Br. G. "Blind Tom."
George Wolff,	B. S. Wm. Edwards.

FREE TO ALL.

George Wolff,	Blk. M. "Empress."
Wilbur & Goodrich,	Br. G. "Colorado."
Joel Roe,	B. S. Eagle Bird.

RUNNING 2 MILE DASH.

James Carlile & Thornhill,	"Maria Grey."
Carlile Bros.	"Minnie Hunt."
M. Waldron,	"Ranchman."

FOOT RACE.

Clem Stockbridge.
John McCall.
M. Wilkinson.

The managers have made arrangements, by which any one who shall cause or create a disturbance, shall be immediately arrested and taken from the grounds. By this means, ladies who may be desirous of attending the races, need have no fear of insult or annoyance. On the contrary we can assure them of a most enjoyable afternoon, and trust that the fair sex may be as well represented as on yesterday.

As regards weather and track, the second day of the meeting was the counterpart of the day previous. There was a notable increase in the attendance, which may be accounted for by the fact that the programme was a most excellent one, from which much sport was anticipated. We were fortunate in receiving an invitation to a seat behind Messrs. Wilbur & Goodrich's trotter, "Luke," and in company with Mr. Wilbur were wafted along to the race course at a lively pace. Upon reaching the track, at precisely two o'clock, we found the judges in their places, and shortly after the first race was announced, namely, the

2.50 TROTTING RACE.

This race had been postponed from the previous day, and consequently took the first place on the programme. The entries were as follows:

"Empress," entered by Geo. Wolff; "Colorado," entered by Wilbur & Goodrich, and "Blind Tom," entered by M. J. Dunn. The latter horse, however, was drawn, and upon positions being drawn, "Colorado" won the pole.

First Heat.—They received the word on first scoring; "Colorado" taking the lead, with the mare lapping him well. Before reaching the quarter pole, "Empress" made a slight break, another on nearing the turn, and still another on the home stretch, "Colorado" jay down to his work in fine style, passing under the wire at least half a length ahead of the mare. Time 2:54¼.

Second Heat.—They again received the word on first scoring, "Empress" leading by half a length. Just after passing the quarter, "Colorado" indulged in a slight break, but was quickly brought to his feet by his driver. At this time the mare led him by several lengths, but getting down to his work, by the time the ¾ pole was reached had closed the gap to within a length. They came down the home stretch in good style, the mare winning the heat by half a length. Time 2:51½.

Third Heat.—A good start on first scoring, the mare leading but a trifle. They held these positions throughout, the mare winning the heat in 2.59.

Fourth Heat.—For the fourth time they got the word on first scoring and kept their positions well, the mare leading from the start, "Empress" taking the heat in 2.51½, and thus winning the race.

Below we give the

SUMMARY.

Empress,	2	1	1	1
Colorado,	1	2	2	2

The next race called was the

THREE MINUTE RACE.

For this race four entries had been made namely, the blk. g. "Jett," entered by Joel Roe; chst. s. "Luke," entered by Wilbur & Goodrich; b. s. "Wm. Edwards," entered by Geo. Wolff, and bro. g. "Blind Tom," entered by M. J. Dunn. Positions were drawn and assigned the horses in the following order: "Jett" first; "Luke" second; "Wm. Edwards" third, and "Blind Tom" outside.

First Heat.—They got the word on third scoring, "Jett" leading, with "Luke" second, "Blind Tom" third, and "Wm. Edwards" bringing up the rear. Before reaching the quarter they strung out considerably. After making a bad break "Edwards" changed places with "Blind Tom" passing under the wire in this order, "Luke" lapping the black well up. Time 2.58.

Second Heat.—They started in the same order as before, "Jett" leading, with "Luke" close on to him. On reaching the distance pole, "Luke" and "Jett" both broke, the black losing just enough to give "Luke" the heat by less than half a length. Time, 2:55.

Third Heat—"Blind Tom" having been drawn, the three others started on second scoring, "Jett" leading by half a length over "Luke," "Edwards" third. There was nothing conspicuous in this heat, "Jett" winning the heat in 2:55.

Fourth Heat—"Wm. Edwards" was drawn after the third heat, the others getting the word on the fourth scoring, "Jett" having the lead, and keeping it throughout, winning the heat and the race. Time, 2:55¾. Below we give the

SUMMARY:

Jett,	1	1	1	1	
Luke,	2	1	2	2	
Wm. Edwards,	3	3	3	drawn.	
Blind Tom,	4	4	drawn.		

Following this race, came the unfinished running race, half mile heats, best two in three. "Ramble" having been drawn, the contest lay between "Etty C." and "Tempest." They were started on second scoring, "Etty C." having the lead, holding the same to the last, and winning the heat in 56s. Having won a heat the day previous this gave her the race.

The next on the programme was the

TWO MILE RUNNING DASH.

This was between Thornhill's "Maria Grey" and Waldron's "Ranchman," "Minnie Hunt" having been drawn. They got a good start, the mare taking the lead and holding it without much effort. The first mile was made 2:04; the second and the race in 4:04, by "Maria Grey."

Next came the foot race of one hundred yards. The contestants were Clem Stockbridge and J. McCall. The latter won in twelve seconds.

It having been announced that owing to the lateness of the hour, the "free for all" race would be postponed, a half mile dash was made up between Fisher's "Bessie," Head's "Jocricks," Hall's "Prince" and Miss Tully's "Frank." Prince won the race by several lengths 54 seconds.

Taken throughout the meeting was a very enjoyable one, everything passing off in the smoothest manner. The postponement of the "free to all" races was of course a disappointment but the managers taking this into consideration have decided to allow the pacers "Belle Colorado" and "Sleepy Tom" to enter with the same privileges as trotters. This will of course make the race of unusual interest and will, without doubt, call out a large crowd. Aside from the "free for all" race there will be a half mile race, best 2 in 3, for a stake of $50.00. This race will be open to all ponies of 14½ hands and under. The entries are "Blucher," entered by G. W. Jones; "Coal Deck," entered by Geo. Talbot, and "Sleepy Dick," by Mr. Wilson. The managers have placed the admittance fee at the low sum of twenty-five cents which should not fail to draw a full attendance. The races will be called promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Hotel Arrivals.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.—W. H. Phelport, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Reniff, Bloomington, Ill.; J. A. Crawford, jr., Covington, Ky.; Thos. G. Hillhouse, N. Y. city; P. P. Hillhouse and wife, Miss Hillhouse, Dr. A. B. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; Joseph R. Frith, James E. Bishop and wife, S. Hutchins, Denver; R. T. Sweet, Chicago; W. H. Dougherty, Philadelphia; T. C. Dougherty, Prescott, N. J.; Alexis Walmsley, Trinidad; Chas. D. Sanborn, ranch; R. Sherman, Pueblo.

CRAWFORD HOUSE.—James Clark, Jacob Savajoe, St. Louis; De Witt Davis, J. W. Lowrie, Milwaukee; Albert Steinke, J. Richards, Chicago; J. O. Reynolds, C. H. Smith, Denver; John J. Bush, Golden; C. F. Clough, Chicago; D. May, Leadville; Miss Allen, South Pueblo.

CENTRAL.—J. W. Wright, Kansas City; Jas. Lyman, Chicago; H. Pulver, South Park; J. S. Brown, Independence, Kan.; F. Pocock, Summit Park; L. Byrne, Leadville; J. T. Keene, Denver; Geo. Carter, Monument; A. J. Hartzel.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—N. C. Treat, St. Joseph, F. E. Meyers, Chicago; J. J. Hudson, Leadville, C. E. Jordan, Emporia; Frank Woods, Monument.

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From Thursday's Daily.

The Races

Yesterday afternoon the races opened dull and with gloomy prognostications, but before the close the excitement was intense, and one of the closest races ever run on the track was witnessed. The attendance was not as great as during the two previous days. Those who failed to witness yesterday's races missed very much pleasure

The first race was

FREE TO ALL.

Eagle Bird was entered by Joel Roe, and Empress was entered by Geo Wolff, for a purse of $150. Empress drew the choice of position and selected the outside, giving the pole to Eagle Bird.

First Heat—Eagle Bird led gallantly, and at the first quarter was two lengths ahead at second quarter was one length, and came home nearly two lengths, making time for the first heat of 2.51.

Second Heat—Empress showed endurance and great rapidity in this heat, and at the home stretch caught up to Eagle Bird, but unfortunately broke at the last eighth and gave Eagle Bird the heat Eagle Bird's time for this heat was 2 44, a very great increase over the last

Third Heat—At the first quarter Eagle bird had only a half length Between first and second quarter the horse made a bad break, permitting Empress to gain time. He picked it up with great speed near the second quarter, and passed the mare before reaching the third quarter Empress went ahead, but on the home stretch broke Eagle Bird came in at 2 42 and the race was decided in his favor This made Eagle Bird the favorite and betting was heavy in backing him against odds, should the race for trotters be entered

The next was a

RUNNING RACE

Between Blue H Blucher, entered by Geo W Jones, and Coal Deck, entered by Geo. Talbott Best two in three, half mile purse $50

First Heat—At the start Coal Deck got a full length which he kept through the stretch Blucher kept up the distance without gaining or losing Coal Deck came in a length ahead with a time of 55 seconds

Second Heat—At the start Blucher had a distance of two lengths which he kept and came home with a time of 56 seconds In this heat Coal Deck kept well up and showed that the speed of these two horses is very near the same The third heat was now to decide the race and the interest of the spectators was great

Third Heat—Both horses had a fair even start and kept well together. At the quarter Coal Deck was a little ahead, but on the home stretch Blucher came in with a length to spare Time, 56 seconds Blucher the winner

The racing would have stopped here if Mr C H White had not appealed to the generosity of the spectators to make up a purse for trotters In a few minutes Mr White obtained $50 by the generous contributions of those present, and the judges decided to give $40 to the first horse and $10 to the second For this stake were entered Eagle Bird by Joel Roe, Sleepy Tom by Geo Wolff and Belle Colorado by C Holly The race was for the best two in three Belle Colorado gained the pole, or inside track, Sleepy Tom came next and Eagle Bird outside.

First Heat—At the third score the horses made a good start, and at the first quarter the mare and Sleepy Tom were together with Eagle Bird near behind Second quarter Sleepy Tom, Belle Colorado Eagle Bird Third quarter Belle Colorado Sleepy Tom Eagle Bird On the home stretch Eagle Bird swept rapidly to the front, and the order was Eagle Bird Belle Colorado Sleepy Tom First heat decided for Eagle Bird with 2 38 time On the return to the judges stand Mr Holly made objection to the heat, claiming that Eagle Bird had run into his position and had thrown him out The same charge was made by the other two against Mr Holly and against one another Soon the excitement became intense. The spectators crowded the track and added to the confusion Very properly the first order given was that those not entitled to the track should return to the platform, and immediately quiet was restored. For future races probably stringent race laws will prevail and the drivers be held to some accountability.

Second Heat—The horses started on the fourth score At first quarter Eagle Bird, Sleepy Tom, Belle Colorado Before reaching second quarter Sleepy Tom went well ahead, and they stood Sleepy Tom, Eagle Bird Belle Colorado Between second and third quarter Eagle Bird rapidly gained, while Belle Colorado came sweeping up, but at third quarter Eagle Bird badly broke, yet the order stood, Eagle Bird, Sleepy Tom, Belle Colorado. Coming home Eagle Bird gave another bad break and permitted Sleepy Tom to gain the heat, with a time of 2.36

Third Heat—They started on the third score At first quarter Sleepy Tom, Eagle Bird, Belle Colorado Between first and second Eagle Bird made a run for a short distance, and lost a little time in bringing to a trot. Sleepy Tom kept the lead at second and third quarter, though Eagle Bird was at his shoulder only behind On the home stretch the racing was grand. Sleepy Tom retained the lead with Eagle Bird only a head behind and rapidly gaining. No one could tell positively without being over the line which horse passed under first, but Sleepy Tom had decidedly the lead, and scored 2.36.

Mr. Wolff was here called to the judge's stand to be the recipient of the purse of $40, and Mr. Roe became the possessor of $10. Mr Wolff was called on for a speech and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for your kind attentions to me. I am not a speaker nor am I a politician. I am simply known as "Honest George" all over the world Great applause

So far as we have heard general satisfaction prevailed with the conduct of the races during the three days' meeting. We understand the purpose is to organize a trotting association, the more thoroughly to prepare the way for future contests of speed

The Pesky Utes.

Dr Kimball of this city received yesterday a letter from his son, F. E. Kimball, dated the 14th, in which he states that the roving Utes had killed five whites near his camp, and were at that time moving in the direction of Mayflower Gulch. Mr. Kimball and ten other persons are encamped in the gulch. In compliance with his son's request Dr Kimball immediately forwarded arms and ammunition

Mr J Morley who distinguished himself as a scout during General Crook's campaign against Sitting Bull and is now in this city received a dispatch from General Cook, the sheriff of Arapahoe county, yesterday asking him to be in readiness to proceed against the Indians Mr. Morley says that if he is allowed to pick out fifty men and is left free to do as he wishes he will give the Indians a good whipping without any cost to the state. We trust that Mr Morley will be so commissioned and that the Utes will receive a lesson which they will never forget.

Died

At the residence of B Riggs, near this city, on Wednesday, September 18, 1878, Mr. Whiting R. Ball, aged 33 years. Mr. Ball was born in Boston, Canada. At the age of nineteen he joined the M. E. church, of which he has since been a consistent member He came to this place a year ago hoping to recover that health and strength which consumption had prostrated He appeared to be succeeding well, when a few days ago he experienced severe hemorrhage, and other complications set in, causing his death A wife and daughter mourn the death of a kind, loving husband and father After brief religious services at the home of Mr Riggs on Friday morning, Mrs Ball will leave for her home in Canada, in charge of the remains

Real Estate Transfers

Eliot Bridgman to the Colorado Springs Live Stock Co, s w qr s e qr sec 23 tp 14 r 62 Consideration, $155 00

Thomas Williams to the Colorado Springs Live Stock Co, s e qr s e qr sec 29 and e hf n e qr sec 32, tp 14 r 62, Consideration, 400 00

Maria L. Conant to Samuel B Wright, w hf n e qr n e qr sec 15 tp 15, r 66 Consideration, 50 00

Wm A Love to Hobert Murray, n w qr n e qr sec 24, tp 16, r 65. Consideration, 75 00

U S to Julius Cameron, s w qr n w qr, n hf s w qr and s e qr s w qr sec 30, tp 12, r 64

Lime is in such demand now that builders have been known to post men out on the road in order to catch every stray load. It is more than probable that by the time the campaign has closed Mr. Chiles will have discovered that he could have made more money in giving his personal attention to lime burning than in gallivanting around the country and shouting himself hoarse over that delusion called "fiat" money

Mr Dozier the contractor for the erection of the court house, says he will have it ready to be occupied by the time agreed upon—Oct 1st. The plastering is about all completed, except the hall way to the court room. The scarcity of lime has delayed Mr Courter on this part of the work Mr Parker has the painting well under way

Mrs. Parsons is having a barn erected on the east end of her lot on Nevada avenue.

From Friday's Daily.

Equinoctial times. Look out for storms.

Register next Tuesday. Don't forget it.

Next Tuesday the county offices and effects will be removed from Union Block to the new court house.

Quite a number of our citizens have betaken themselves to the plains, in search of the festive antelope. They will find him, for he is reported to be there in large numbers

The Congregational church have secured the new court house as the place of worship for the coming year. They will begin to hold services there some time in October, of which due notice will be given.

The contributions of the Congregational church and congregation of this city for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever at the south, have amounted to $38.74, and from friends at Manitou, through Mr. Thurlow, $19.60, in all $58.34.

Miss Hindman, who delivered a couple of lectures here on woman suffrage during the campaign of last fall, and who is now a guest of Mrs. Shields, informs us that the equal rights league of Denver numbers twenty-three hundred, and that of Golden eight hundred. Steps are being taken to organize a league in this city.

Rev. R. T Cross will preach his second anniversary sermon at the Congregational church next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. A full attendance is desired. The work of the church for the past two years will be reviewed and full statistics given. In the evening it is expected that Rev. William Salter, D.D., of Burlington, Iowa, will preach.

Mr. Choate is fixing up, in a neat and tasty manner, some rooms adjoining the signal service office in Union block, which himself, mother and brother—when he arrives from Washington, having left that city yesterday for Colorado Springs—will occupy as family rooms. The repairs on the tip-top house are progressing finely. In a few days Sergeant Choate's residence above the clouds will be in good shape for comfortable living.

Mr. J. M Odell, who is associated with Mr. W S. Banker in the proprietorship of the Crawford House, returned from the east yesterday with his family. Under Mr. Banker's wise management this hotel has been one of the most successful in Colorado The energy and activity of Mr. Odell united to Mr. Banker's wide experience and courteous manner should make this hotel still more popular and increase its already large patronage.

A gentleman who signs himself "Citizen" has written a communication to the GAZETTE in which he urges the importance of erecting smelting works in this city. He claims that a friend of his has invented a new process of smelting ore, which he is satisfied could be turned to good account. The patentee is willing to become a member of a joint stock company, and proceed to the erection of works. Any one wishing information on the subject will be put in communication with our correspondent by applying at this office.

A sociable and concert was given at the African M. E. Church on Wednesday evening. A wedding was announced for the occasion, and every one was on the *qui vive*. At the appointed hour Desdemona made her appearance, accompanied by the bridesmaids. Long and anxiously the crowd awaited the appearance of Othello. At last a courier arrived from the dusky gentleman with the sad announcement that the groom that was to be was short of stamps, and being unable to appear in the proper habiliments would not appear at all.

While we of the Springs were experiencing a rain and sleet storm yesterday forenoon, snow was pelting people in the Divide and mountain regions adjacent to this city. When the clouds lifted and the sun shone on the mountains there was revealed a magnificent picture of brown and gold and silver sheen. The autumn days of "sear and yellow leaf" may be the saddest of the year to some, but certainly not so to the citizen of Colorado Springs, who may sit 'neath his own vine and cottonwood and view with gladsome wonder the approach of the ice-king whose heraldry are the magnificent landscape colorings of the grand old Rockies.

Entertainment at the new Court House.

The ladies of the Congregational church will give one of their enjoyable socials at the new court house next Thursday evening Refreshments will be served, there will be a musical and literary entertainment, and there will also be on exhibition the two best collections of minerals in Southern Colorado—those belonging to Rev R. T. Cross and Rev. T. N. Bartlett. Don't fail to attend. Further notice next week

Personal.

S. Wolfe went south at noon yesterday.

Hon. W. S. Pierce and son of Indianapolis, Ind., departed for Denver yesterday.

Irving Howbert, esq., left yesterday for Leadville, via. Canon city. He will return next Monday or Tuesday.

E. Eaton returned yesterday from the late session of the Masonic Grand Lodge at Denver. Mr. Sagendorf, the other delegate, will put in his appearance to-morrow.

Hotel Arrivals.

CRAWFORD—J M Odell and wife, N Y; S LeFeaver and family, Denver; Adolph Lewyn, J B Collins, wife and daughter, N Y; Mrs Briggs and son, Omaha; Mrs Richards, Neb; F G Middleton and wife, Washington, D C.

CENTRAL HOTEL—T L Reed, G E Tarbox, Pueblo, Colo.; A B Powers, Fountain; Phil Leichtivers, Wichita; C Gormley, Junction city, Kansas; A B Wise, Denver; L B Collins, Kansas city; C S Hampton, Ohio; John Castillo, Florissant; James Bowerman, Pueblo; Thos Paxwell, ranch.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL—Frank Taylor, Newark, N. J.; Geo W Roberts, Omaha; V F Simmonds, N. Y.; H A Boyd, Toledo; J Ray and son, Ill; J D Reymart, jr., Little Buttes; R S Powell, Pueblo; Mr Shaw and wife, Kansas city; H. C. Joy, Placer Creek; M Rust, St. Louis.

NATIONAL.—Thos Hutchinson, Chicago; F W. Crocker, Denver; D. Hardy, wife and son, D. & R. G. Ry

Gypsying in Colorado.

After taking a day to rest ourselves and our horses, we left Lake City, turning our backs upon the wonderful San Juan country; and most wonderful it is. To quote from the Queen of Sheba: "The half has not been told," it is a country so beautiful, so picturesque, so rich in agricultural and mineral resources that to tell the truth of it is sufficient; exageration is unnecessary and superfluous. We entered this and through Slum Gullion. We passed out of it through Devil's Gate, and Hell Canon, and entirely contrary to scripture, narrow was the way and crooked was the path. It was a hard road to travel; first over a bare, sunny, rocky stretch, then into the canon. Fortunately we had a good Shutler wagon, which could leap from rock to stump and stump to rock, down a most precipitous descent without going to pieces. How the driver kept his eyes on the horses, the rocks, the stumps, kept his seat, and escaped breaking his neck, is one of the unsolved mysteries of mountain travel. He had the wagon to himself. We went through the canon on foot, gathering strawberries and roses as we went. The wagon, driver and horses were in such desperate jeopardy that we dismissed them from our minds, leaving them to escape total destruction as by a miracle. I am afraid their written accounts of this canon would be a series of strong expletives quite exhausting all language of that kind at their command. I can only account for the constant remembrance in which the evil one and the infernal regions are held in the west, by coming to the conclusion that the pent up swear of Puritan and Quaker generations, from the days of Oliver Cromwell and George Fox down, has found vent in the naming of the land, while yet far remote from meeting and meeting house. But it is rather unfortunate that this sort of profanity should be perpetuated, and in such fashion that it comes quite glibly from pious lips. But perhaps it is a relief to saintly souls, who must travel over these rough places, to have the swearing ready made for them, enabling them to express their sentiments toward them, by merely calling them, in emphatic manner, by their proper names Shortly after coming out of the canon, which we had not hurried through, we came upon a bit of open land, with forest on either side, and then after a climb came to a beautiful grassy spot, with delicious water, where we went into camp. Grouse and gooseberries were abundant, to say nothing of flowers We made our camp fire and spread our blankets upon roses. The next morning we made an extra early start, driving to Sargent's, in the Ute reservation, for breakfast, and a good breakfast we had, venison, good bread, fresh butter, milk, and eggs All this section is splendid grazing country, diary ranches are common, water is excellent and abundant. We drove to Coplin's for dinner. Here we found Mrs. Coplin alone, her husband and sons had gone fishing. They, like many others, make a business of catching trout to send packed in ice to market. Mountain trout brings ready in all the towns, forty cents a pound. This fisherman's house consisted of one room, built of logs and adobe, with earthen floor. One side of this room was the kitchen, with stove, pots, pans, and dishes. The centre of the room was the dining room, with table and chairs, and the other side the bed room, with two beds, a clock and looking glass. There was one door, and one window just opposite the door. We bought some fish, which Mrs. Coplin kindly invited us to cook in her kitchen and eat in her dining room. After dinner, while the horses were feeding, I sat upon the side of one of the beds and had a talk with Mrs. Coplin. She seemed fairly hungry for converse with womankind, isolated as she was, spending her days entirely alone. In the course of conversation, I discovered that she was a cousin of General Garfield's. She had not seen him since he was a boy, but she had heard "that he was uncommon ugly man." I told her that I had met him, and thought him one every way worthy of respect and confidence, that while he might not be called handsome, his face expressed strength and honesty; which was much better than mere beauty, particularly in a man's face. Her cousin, I told her, had never had time to set up for a beauty, he was one of the world's faithful workers; had fought his way, single-handed, to congressional honors; and his face, filled with his life's story, was good to see—a face which renewed one's faith in republican institutions, where without aid of the "rank, which is but the guinea's stamp," a man can prove himself a man. Mrs. Coplin has had a letter from "Aunt Mary Garfield," (the general's mother) and they have invited her to Washington, where she hopes to go. I rather envy Mr. Garfield the pleasure he will have in showing Washington sights to this sweet, good woman. She will only see the beautiful, none of the hollowness; she is too true hearted and simple-minded for this to come near her. Mrs. Coplin has one son who had scarlet fever when a child, and who ever since, to speak of him in her tender language, "has been afflicted." Poor boy! he is almost helpless from the effects of this terrible disease, and as she says, "takes no comfort, except in reading; he is not much of a hand to fish or help about." I discovered that she was almost out of thread, and having some extra spools in my satchel insisted upon her accepting them, and learned the value of thread from the way in which she thanked me, seeing what the want of simple necessities is in places far removed from towns and shops. From Coplin's we drove on through a beautiful grazing country, sleek, shining herds of cattle in sight, to Haskell's toll gate, where we camped. We found Mr. Haskell living in most tidy comfortable, bachelor fashion. How long he is to remain a bachelor I cannot say. He made a confidante of one of our party while she was making bread in his kitchen, and gave to her a commission of a delicate and private nature, which she promised to endeavor to execute when she should reach home. He had just been to Colorado Springs, and would gladly sell out and move there, as he thought "it was the nicest place he had seen, and the best place to make a home in. But he expressed himself rather strongly against railroads; (They must be rather agravating to toll gate keepers). Would not the frequent whistle of the locomotive of the D. & R. G. be annoying to one with his prejudices? although its presence is one of the of the great causes which make our lovely city such a likely place, and a good place to make a home in. Before the coming of this brave little road, it was beautiful plain and mountain, but there were no homes We drove next day to Kirber creek for lunch, finding there Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, formerly of Colorado Springs, keeping the stage station. I went into the house to buy some bread, and while waiting for it to be baked, Mrs S. gave me a delicious lunch of bread and butter and fresh vegetables, cauliflower and young beets, I was so hungry! Like every one else who has ever lived at the Springs, the Stevensons enquired after it in home-sick tones, and although doing well where they are, having a nice house and garden, long to get back again. From here we drove to Moonshower's still through the same character of country. A quarter of a mile below Moonshower's is Ellis, the stage station, where we bought venison. We camped at Moonshower's, Mrs. M allowing us to cook supper in her kitchen. Both of these places are most comfortable homes, well built log houses, with intelligent occupants, capable of appreciating and enjoying their picturesque surroundings. This was one of the prettiest camps we had—well wooded and watered. The next morning we drove to Rock Cliff ranch, owned by English gentlemen. We surprised Lieut. King (formerly of the British navy) at his breakfast. He was the only one at home but made us welcome. The house is a substantial log building of four rooms, the walls adorned with hunting trophies and pencil sketches, having great open fire-places and a general air of comfort. There was an excellent vegetable garden near the house, where cauliflower, peas, cabbage, corn, lettuce, potatoes, onions and beets were flourishing. This was the upper ranch After breakfast Lieut. King drove with us to the dairy ranch, half a mile on This ranch is not occupied as a dairy now, although the buildings for that purpose are almost complete, but some of the parties have returned to England, and the ranch is rather in a transition state. We turned our horses into the rich, luxuriant grass. Some of our party concluded to spend the time napping, while Lieut. King took others of us over the place. We went into a house which had been built to receive a young English bride. As proof that such a being had existed here the lieutenant showed us a woman's hat, made of silk and plush, ashes of roses in color, and trimmed with English violets and ivy leaves. Surely the beauty of this hat was wasted on the desert air. What a nuisance it must have been, out of place and no place for it. I rescued it from the cellar into which it had been thrown, and hung it in Lieut. King's room, that in his bachelor life he might not entirely forget that women are part occupants of this globe. Perhaps this hat may yet rescue him from his forlorn condition. The original owner has returned to England. She was not fitted for ranch life; it would have been misery to her, although I do not think there are happier women in all the world than those in such homes, who are fitted for such life. It is so independent.

Lieut. King and I prepared dinner, and then he called up the sleepers. Being a brave soldier, who had been under fire and boarded the enemy frequently, he charged right in, utterly fearless and regardless of growls. I devoted myself to making the table as inviting as possible, coming to his aid with quieting ammunition in the way of roast venison. From here we drove to Saguache, through hay lands The hay was being cut—such quantities of it. At Saguache, where we stopped to have our horses shod, (blacksmiths do well in this country of stony roads), we found people busy shipping hay to Leadville, where it brings forty and even eighty dollars a ton. Saguache is the county seat of and in fact is the only town in Saguache county. This is a rich farming and grazing couny, the hay crop being particularly large. This is an easy and inexpensive crop, finding ready market throughout the mining districts. We drove a few miles and camped at Hunt Springs, on the edge of a great natural meadow, in sight of the Sangre de Christo range, coming into camp just as these beautiful mountains were being dyed red by the rays of the setting sun. While tents were being pitched and fire lighted, one of our party went over into the sage brush, and shot a good supply of rabbits for supper and breakfast.

Sulphur Springs.

To the Editor of the Gazette —

"Roughing it," as these mountain trips are generally called, are fortunately becoming common. The benefit derived from these mountain trips is far greater than one would or could believe, unless tried, and, though it is called "rough," and is trying upon the physical system, there are but few of the invalid portion of our visitors or citizens who could not bear it, and with benefit. The change of scenery so varied and interesting, the air so pure and bracing, clear, beautiful streams of water always near at hand, people generally kind, accommodating and reasonable in their charges—all tend to attract the attention of the traveler, and if sick, soon to cause them to forget self and disease.

Again, going west from this place, we meet with several of nature's own medicinal fountains, prepared by the great physician for the healing of the nations. Soon after entering South Park we come to the celebrated Sulphur Springs, owned by Mr F. Girten. Here the rheumatic, as well as all persons suffering from skin diseases, may find certain and permanent relief. Only ten or twelve miles further, and we find the hot springs, owned by Mr Hartsel These springs are valuable, and have thus far proved a blessing to quite a number who have visited them and tested their virtues.

Some forty miles south, and a little west from the flourishing town of Leadville, on the Cottonwood river, and in a beautiful canon, are the "Cottonwood hot springs. These springs are seven in numer, owned by A. Wait, Esq. The temperature is 140. They are abounding in carbonates, and are of untold medicinal virtue the weak debilitated constitution is restored, the dyspeptic relieved, the rheumatic freed from his pains, aches, crutches and canes, and blesses the day he first visited these medicinal waters The scenery is beautiful Surrounded by high mountains on every side, it is pleasant at all seasons of the year, and no one need be debarred from the privilege of using the waters on account of the cold winters. Mr Dearhammer, who now has charge of them, informs me that as rapidly as possible pipes will be laid and bath houses built, connected with the hotel. This will enable all clases of invalids to use the water and not be exposed to the air in passing from bath houses to the hotel.

Certainly the more we know of Colorado the greater the proof that she was intended as a resort, both summer and winter for all persons needing rest and restoration, on account of overwork or by disease. It is a grand mistake many make in considering this state only a place of safety during the summer months Our winters are usually mild, and in some localities quite so, and though changes are sometimes sudden, the atmosphere is pure and free from moisture—thus preventing the sad consequences that must follow in a lower and heavier atmosphere Let this fact be known, and persons now suffering, yea, dying in other states, will escape to this land of safety and add many years of comfort and happiness to their lives. How many are there to day, in this beautiful city of ours alone, that are enjoying health, and owe it entirely to the fact that they, in time, reached this place? Thousands more can be saved by following the example of others and fleeing to the mountains ere it is too late. TOM.

The New Mines Near Rosita.

B. D. Spencer, of this city, reached home yesterday from a southern tour, and brings decidedly encouraging news from the new bonanza mines near Rosita, in Custer county There has already been a large influx of miners to the place, and the rapidly rising village is dignified with the appellation of Ball's Bluff, in honor of the handsome agent of the union ticket office at the corner of Sixteenth and Larimer streets in this city, Colonel T. Ball. The mines are about eight miles from Rosita, and the developments are of the finest promise. Some of the specimens brought back by Mr Spencer are marvels of richness, one or two assaying as high as 90 per cent. of pure silver. These of course are exceptional, but even the ordinary specimens are remarkable for richness. The impression is, that these mines will prove among the most fortunate discoveries in the state. The public interested in such matters can see the specimens at the union ticket office, and will perceive from an examination that the reported richness of the mines has not been exaggerated. Neither Ball nor Spencer would add an ounce to the assay returns, if they are '59ers.—*Denver News.*

BORN.

Born to the wife of John Curr, a son on Sunday, Sept. 15.

Born to the wife of Wm. Clark, a son on Saturday, Sept. 14.

THE YERBA BUENA BITTERS.

These Bitters are strictly medicinal, and contain no alcoholic spirits. They have been used in California for the cure of rheumatism, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, and have been found to produce the most beneficial effects. Sold by all druggists at Colorado Springs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

IN THE DIVIDE.

The Grain Crops—Wheat—Oats—Rye—Cattle Raising

Dairying in Colorado.

How Cheese is Made.

Our next visit was to the ranch of Mr. E. T. Talbot, which adjoins that of Commissioner Listed on the south. This place is known to old settlers as "Buzzards roost" on account of being owned and occupied some years ago, by one, William Buzzard. It was famous at that time for being the only place where liquors could be obtained between Colorado City and Russelville. It was the rendezvous of all the "characters" of the country, and has been the scene of many a pugilistic encounter. But with the lapse of time, this has passed away and a more respectable or well conducted ranch cannot be found on the divide. Of the 160 acres which composes it 110 are enclosed. Fifteen acres of this are devoted to wheat growing, and the same number to oats. It is at present occupied and carried on by Mr John Burnside. At the time of our visit, the grain had been harvested, and stood in "shocks," awaiting transportation to the thresher. At the home ranch about a mile northeast of this place Mr Talbot resides. Here he has 200 acres only 60 being enclosed. His acreage in grain and millet is eleven acres. Of stock he owns thirty head of cattle, fourteen milch cows, and six horses. He will cut this year about sixty tons of hay. The place is well watered by springs and creeks and in this way the irrigation is made excellent. He expects to harvest forty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Leaving the timber, we took a north westerly course for the town of Monument.

When within three miles of Monument we came to E D Simpson's ranch. The place contains 320 acres all enclosed. He has harvested this year forty acres of oats and rye. His oats have threshed nearly 01½ bushels per acre and the rye twenty-five bushels. He owns a large amount of stock for this part of the country, having 500 head of cattle twenty milch cows and twenty head of horses. He expects to put up his season sixty tons of hay and ten tons of millet.

At 11 o'clock a m we rode into the town of Monument. A description of this charming little village would be out of place with our pen, its beauties of location and scenery being too well known. With the true instinct of a newspaper man we found ourself heading for the *Mentor* office where we received a most cordial welcome from Mr A T Blatchly, the editor. We gladly accepted the invitation to make his sanctum our headquarters and after a short visit we passed across the street to the Monument Hotel where we found dinner in readiness.

We were really surprised to find a hotel of this kind in a town the size of Monument. It is both large and well built the rooms large and well ventilated. There are nineteen sleeping rooms all furnished in a tasty manner, with the best of furniture and carpets. Aside from these is an elegant parlor and office of no mean pretensions and adjoining the latter a cosy and comfortable reading room. Here a person can enjoy all the hotel privileges, together with the comforts of a home. The proprietor, Col F R Ford, is from 'way down in Maine' and as we heard a gentleman remark, "is a born landlord." His hearty greeting makes one feel at home immediately. The dining room and culinary departments have the personal supervision of Mrs Ford whom we found to be a lady with rare qualities for the position she occupies. From the windows of the house is afforded a fine view of the mountains, together with that of some of the curious natural rock formations for which this neighborhood is famous. Invalids and others desiring a quiet, comfortable home would find this place well suited to their wishes. The charges are extremely moderate, being only $2 00 per day with a generous reduction by the week.

In the morning we started for Gwillimville, five miles distant, or as Artemus Ward puts it, 'a small few of distance.' Here we found the large cheese factory of G. R Gwillim & Bro. We were fortunate in arriving at an early hour, for we were greatly desirous of learning

HOW CHEESE IS MADE.

From seven to nine o clock in the morning wagons are constantly arriving with their loads of milk, which are weighed and turned into the vats, two in number, and each with a capacity of over four thousand pounds. On the morning of our visit but a little over six thousand pounds of milk was received. This was equally divided into the two vats, the steam turned on and the milk heated to a temperature of eighty-four degrees, when it is turned off, a sufficient quantity of rennet is added, and a small quantity of annatto to give the cheese a proper color. The addition of the rennet causes within fifteen minutes the milk to "set" or coagulate. When this change has taken place and the curd formed, it is cut with what are called curd knives. There are two of these, a perpendicular knife with eleven blades and a horizontal one with thirty-nine blades. The perpendicular knife is first used. This cuts the curd into small sticks, after which with the horizontal knife it is cut into cubes half an inch thick. The steam is again turned on and the mixture of curd and whey heated to a temperature of ninety-six degrees. This causes the curd to thicken, a constant agitation being kept up, which separates the whey from the curd. When it has been cooked sufficiently it is allowed to stand and settle, after which the whey is drawn off with a syphon. It is then taken from the vats, on to a straining table, where the salt is added, three pounds to every 1,000 pounds of milk used. It then undergoes a thorough "kneading" by which the salt is thoroughly incorporated. It is now all ready for the presses. These are made of galvanized iron, fifteen inches in diameter; there are nineteen of them used in this factory. A tin "bandager" is covered with a bandage or "shirt," as it is called, put into the press, and filled with curd. The bandager is then withdrawn and ready for the next press. After the presses are all filled, pressure is applied for about half an hour. They are then taken out, turned and the bandages adjusted, after which they are put into the presses, and allowed to remain over night. In the morning they are taken from the presses, marked with the day of the month and put into the curing room where they are kept for from one to three months, after which they are ready for boxing and the market. A cheese will weigh from thirty-five to fifty-five pounds. The season for making it is from May 1st to November 1st.

Mr Gwillim will ship soon, a car load of 16,000 pounds to Cardiff, in South Wales. He is in receipt of an order for this amount, and will probably export large quantities in the future. We have no doubt but that Colorado cheese will compete favorably with that of the eastern states. Certain it is that no better grazing country exists than Colorado and with all the facilities that are offered, we shall look for it to become one of the principal business interests of our centennial state. Mr Gwillim is to be congratulated on his success in this undertaking and may rest assured that his indefatigable labors in the starting of this business will be well rewarded. It is his intention to have an exhibit at the coming fair in Denver, where it will doubtless receive marked attention. Returning to Monument, we took a stroll through the town and looked at the various business houses.

G. R Gwillim & Bro have a fine store where they keep a large stock of general merchandise. Next to this is the Monument cheese factory, owned by the same gentlemen. The capacity of this is a little more than half of that at Gwillimsville. H Limbach keeps a stock of general merchandise, and is the postmaster. There are several other stores, shops etc, which we had not time to visit, but all seem to be doing an excellent business.

To finish the account of our trip in this article would occupy too much space, so we will discuss it in a third article.

TENDERFOOT

D W Robbins still holds the lead on *low prices*. His motto is not to be undersold. Do not spend one dollar for clothing, dry goods boots, shoes, furnishing goods, hats caps and gloves, until you have seen his *prices*. 121c2w1

FROM LEADVILLE.

LEADVILLE Sept. 15, 1878

To the Editor of the Gazette

The leading republicans of Leadville are confident of a local victory at the coming election. My own opinion is that is impossible to forecast the result, notwithstanding a pretty thorough canvass of the precinct has been made, upon which to base an estimate. Scores of voters have been overlooked, and the elements generally are so incongruous and the real sentiments of voters so little known to each other, that any preliminary canvass must necessarily prove very defective. The greenbackers and democrats seemed to get to work first but the republicans have recently shown great energy, and will make a vigorous fight till the polls are closed. Neither party will have an overwhelming majority in Lake. Both parties seem to have regarded Lake as a pivotal county, and each has thrown its sop to our voters. The bids will probably have very little influence upon the general result. Mr Macock, the democratic nominee for state treasurer, is one of our most popular citizens, and will probably run ahead of his ticket in this county, but that will not make democrats of republicans, nor will it be likely to offset Dr Culver's increased vote in El Paso.

We have had some enthusiastic republican meetings in the wigwam, a large temporary structure erected for the purpose, but thus far the heavy guns of the party have been in reserve. C. W Wright, republican candidate for Attorney General, entertained a fair audience last week. It would hardly be true to assert that he gauged his peculiarly personal speech to the character and capacity of his hearers. He mistook his auditors and got a little too low. It seems impossible for some men to realize the fact that at least an average amount of intelligence, dignity and self-respect is to be found in a mining camp like Leadville. Probably at no point in Colorado would a dignified, statesman like discussion of political issues be more thoroughly appreciated than right here. We are hungry for such a feast. Perhaps Senator Teller has it in store for us on Thursday next. Last Thursday evening a goodly number assembled at the wigwam on short notice to see the republican candidate for governor. Gov. Routt introduced Mr. Pitkin who made a few remarks which were well received. The occasion was decidedly pleasant and the impression created by Mr. Pitkin very favorable. Indeed this gentleman seems to make friends wherever he goes. He remained in Leadville several days. I am confident he will lead the ticket in this locality.

Last evening Gen. Cameron gave us a good talk at the wigwam, especially effective in demolishing greenback delusions.

Dr. Culver has been up to visit the carbonates and carbonites,—like Mr. Pitkin, making friends of everybody.

Mr. Jefferay is as successful in making friends in business as the above named gentlemen in politics and it is a real pleasure to see his genial face again behind the counter in Leadville. The business of his firm here is steadily increasing.

L. LOOMIS.

I now have the largest and best selected stock of furnishing goods, hats, caps, and gloves in the city, and at prices lower than the lowest. D. W. ROBBINS. 121c2w1

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Gazette.—

The item in your paper to-day concerning the amount raised by the Congregational church for the yellow fever sufferers might convey the [redacted] that said church is to be credited [redacted] the $19 raised at Manitou. This would [redacted] not be fair, as that was raised at a union service and on the day that Bro. Stayt preached there, instead of my day. According to the size of the congregation the Manitou people did better than any of our churches here have done. Respectfully,

R. T. CROSS,

Sept 20. Pastor Cong Church.

The Presbyterian Festival.

The Presbyterian festival at Military hall last evening was a grand success in every respect. The hall was crowded by a very satisfactorily entertained audience. The supper was elegant in all its appointments. The flower stand and booths were tastefully arranged and added very much to the decorations of the hall. The instrumental music furnished by the Cornet Band and the Italian Band was of course excellent. Madame Rita generously sang, and as usual was received with rapturous applause. It is pleasant to see one so gifted as Madame Rita use so freely her talents for the enjoyment of others.

We have rarely attended an entertainment of this kind where the audience was so good or so well pleased. The committee of young people who had charge of this affair may well feel satisfied with their efforts. We are glad to state that the profits will be nearly $70 00. Those having charge of the festival desire especially to acknowledge the kindness of A. L. Millard in furnishing the crockery free of charge, Company B, through Captain Burnham in giving the use of the hall, and our cornet band in giving their gratuitous services.

Thurlow, of Manitou, starts for a three weeks trip to Twin Lakes on or about September 10th. Gallery will be open as usual, but no portraits taken. 105d7twtf.

Boots and shoes 25 per cent. cheaper at D. W. Robbins' than the same quality is sold elsewhere in the city. All I ask is for you to call and examine quality and prices before buying.

121c2w1 D. W ROBBINS.

LIVE STOCK DEALERS TAKE NOTICE

Irwin Allen & Co, live stock commission merchants of Kansas City. Consign your stock to them. They guarantee the highest market prices and prompt returns. wtf

The American Meat Market

—JUST STARTED BY—

ARTE[illegible] P[illegible]OZ

In room formerly occupied by A. G. Lincoln, Pike's Peak Avenue, will always keep *the best of Meats in their season*. Do not fail to call there. 39wtf

Dissolution Notice.

The firm of Chas. Stockbridge & Company is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Stockbridge is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts.

A. E. V. STRETTELL,
CHARLES STOCKBRIDGE.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 20, 1878. 121d2tw1t

Notice of Sale.

TAKEN up by the City Marshal of Colorado Springs, and impounded under the city ordinances, on Saturday, September 14, 1878, one bay mare mule, about thirteen hands high, branded with letter S, on right side of neck, also, dim brand on left shoulder. If said mule is not called for or claimed on or before Saturday, September 28, 1878, will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the city stock pound of said city at 10 o'clock a. m., in pursuance of an ordinance of the city of Colorado Springs, entitled "An ordinance to restrain animals from running at large," passed April 18, 1878.

L C DANA, City Marshal.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 17, 1878.

25 REWARD.

Strayed from Hager's pasture ten miles north of Colorado Springs about the 25th of July 1878, one Chestnut Filly, 3 years old, white in the face, one hind foot white; no brands unless possibly she may have three bars on left stifle. I will give the above reward for the return of the mare to my stable.

w2t JOHN F. BACON.

Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 10th, 1878.

C. Z. WELLESLEY,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Loan Agent:

Office, opposite Postoffice, COLORADO SPRINGS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

HELM & DANFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office, Tejon Street, opposite El Paso County Bank. dw

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 36wtf

T. G. HORN, M. D.,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue.

R. N. CLARK,

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the courts. Rosita, colorado

WANTED

WANTED—To trade a fine tract of land in Barton county, Mo, for Colorado Springs property. Apply to A. L. Lawton. 110d2tw2t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A piano, as good as new. Enquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Dairy or Stock Ranch, with cattle to suit, also horses. Address A D Van Arsdale, Fountain, Colorado. w3t

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that at about the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of *Saturday, the 28th of September, 1878*, on the street in front of the county clerk's office in Colorado Springs, the undersigned will sell at public auction, one gray mare 8 years old, good worker single or double, one bay mare 4 years old with sucking colt, mare well broke to work, and one dark dappled gray filly 2 years old, all good American stock, the property of the estate of the late Ezekiel Wheeler, deceased. Terms of sale, cash.

T F THOMAS,

w4td1 Administrator

FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED MERINO RAMS—At D G Leighton's, one mile northeast of town.

DECEMBER 6, 1877

I Cortland Crossman, do hereby certify that I have this day sold to Joel C Clark forty five thoroughbred Merino rams being descendants from the rams Harlow Bros' Young Grimes' Brainerd's Wrinkly 'Losee's Wrinkly," Sanford's 'Kilpatrick' Crossman's "Dixie" and Rocky Mountain Taft & Potter's Osceola' Tusk's "Addison," Hammond's "Victor" Stickney's Fremont' Griswold's Fremont,' and Crossman's Fremont." The dams are principally descended from the flocks of Edwin Hammond, A. L. Bingham Harry Dean C H Banker, Dascomb Bush Peck Cutting Sanford and other Vermont flocks.

(Signed) CORTLAND CROSSMAN

Alexander Genesee County N Y

And I do further certify that I have assisted the afore said Joel C Clark in picking up in my immediate vicinity some seventy other rams principally direct descendants from the above named rams which were all very superior heavy fleeced rams as follows—

Harlow Bros.' Young Grimes weight of fleece 24 to 28 lbs, Brainerd's Wrinkly, from 25 to 30 lbs Losees' Wrinkly from 24 to 28 lbs Kilpatrick's second fleece 30 lbs Dixie's first fleece 28¼ lbs second fleece 35 lbs 3 or third fleece, 34 lbs 14 oz Rocky Mountain first fleece, 27¾ lbs second fleece 34 lbs Osceola 30½ lbs Addison 29¾, Victor, 29 lbs Stickney's Fremont 35 lbs, Griswold's Fremont, 31½ lbs at 10 months' growth) Crossman's Fremont 32½ lbs

(Signed,) CORTLAND CROSSMAN

JOEL C CLARK
Wyoming Co., New York

Present address Colorado Springs, w-tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the First day of October next, at the engine room in the City of Colorado Springs, in the Sixth Election Precinct, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, a General election will be held, at which time there will be elected one Representative in the Forty sixth Congress of the United States, and the following State Officers, to wit

One Governor of the State of Colorado.

One Lieutenant Governor of the State of Colorado.

One Secretary of State.

One State Treasurer.

One Auditor of State

One Attorney General

One Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Two Regents of the State University.

There will also be chosen at said election one Senator to represent the Tenth Senatorial district, comprising the county of El Paso, to succeed Hon. E. S. Randall whose term of office expires, and two members of the House of Representatives to represent the county of El Paso, also,

One County Commissioner

One Justice of the Peace and one Constable for the Sixth Justice's Precinct, and one Constable to fill the unexpired term of F P. Lombard, resigned.

Also, in pursuance of an Act passed by the first General Assembly of the State of Coolrado, approved February 23, 1877, entitled "An Act to submit to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado an amendment to Section twenty-nine, Article six, of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, concerning the Judicial Department," to vote for or against the adoption of the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, to-wit:

Section Twenty-nine of Article Six of the Constitution of Colorado be stricken out, and in lieu thereof, there be inserted the following words for Section Twenty-nine. "All officers provided for in this article, excepting Judges of the Supreme Court, shall respectively reside in the District, County, Precinct, City or Town for which they may be elected or appointed." "Vacancies occurring in any of the offices provided for in this Article shall be filled by appointment as follows: Of Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, by the Governor; of District Attorneys, by the Judge of the Court of the District for which such attorney was elected, and of all other judicial officers by the Board of County Commissioners of the county wherein the vacancy occurs. Judges of the Supreme, District and County Courts, appointed under the provisions of this Section, shall hold office until the next general election and their successors thereat shall be duly qualified."

Which election will be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and continue open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated at Colorado Springs this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

IRVING HOWBERT,

dwtc County Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

In Estate of James Connor, deceased —

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decretal order of the County Court of Arapahoe county, in the state of Colorado, made at the May term thereof, A. D 1878, upon the petition of the undersigned administrators of the estate of James Connor, deceased, against John M Connor and Arthur Connor, we will on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1878 next, at the hour of eleven o'clock a m of said day, sell at public vendue at the front door of the post office in the city of Denver, county of Arapahoe, and state of Colorado, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder therefor, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Arapahoe, in the state of Colorado, to wit: Block numbered fifteen (15) in Ashley's addition to the city of Denver. Lots numbered ten and eleven (10 and 11) in block numbered sixty-seven (67) in west division of the city of Denver. Also lots numbered one and four (1 and 4) in block numbered four (4) in H Witter's north Denver addition, also the following described real estate situated in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, to wit:—The north west one fourth (¼) of the south east one fourth (¼) and the north east one fourth (¼) of the south west one fourth (¼) of section twenty seven (27) in township numbered twelve (12) south of range numbered sixty seven (67) west of the sixth principal meridian containing eighty acres.

HETTIE CONNOR,
HIRAM SINSABURGH,
Administrators

BENEDICT AND PHELPS Attorneys

Denver, Colo, July 10th, 1878

The above sale is hereby postponed to Saturday, August 31st, 1878, at 11 o'clock a m of said day.

HETTIE CONNOR
HIRAM SINSABURGH
Administrators.

Denver, Colo, August 5th, 1878

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, September 21st, 1878

HETTIE J. CONNOR,

Administratrix of estate of James Connor deceased.

Denver September 3d, 1878

CHARLES STEARNS,

[illegible]

Huerfano Street,

Colorado Springs, - Colorado

[illegible]

Carpenter and Builder

Shop, rear of lot on Tejon Street, opposite the Postoffice

CONTRACTS TAKEN FOR BUILDING

I AM PREPARED TO

MOVE HOUSES

Large or small, on short notice, and in the most careful manner

JOB WORK at LOW PRICES a SPECIALTY

COLORADO SPRINGS COLORADO

HARDWARE

G. S. BARNES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Iron, Steel, and Nails.

Builders', Miners', and Blacksmiths' Supplies in general.

Guns, Pistols, and all kinds of Ammunition.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

STUDEBAKER WAGON.

Also the celebrated Champion Mower, single and combined, and self raking reaper and dropper; also the best rakes in the market, viz. the Hollingsworth, Archer, and Self Dumping Reindeer Rake.

TEJON STREET,

HARNESS, Etc

[illegible]

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Harness & Saddles.

[illegible] SADDLES,

LADIES' SADDLES,

COLLARS,

WHIPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, Etc.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

Call at Sign of "[illegible]."

HUERFANO STREET. mw

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

YOUR ATTENTION

is directed to the fact that

E. P. HOWBERT & CO.

Have purchased of Mr. Jas Duncan the

BOOK STORE

—AND—

NEWS DEPOT,

Adjoining the Postoffice,

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS

Within the next sixty days we shall close out the entire stock at *Astonishingly Low Prices*, to give room for an *Entirely New Stock*. We have for sale

Miscellaneous Books,
Blank Books, Pocket Books,
School Books and Supplies,
Memorandums,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes,
Standard Works,
Picture Brackets,
Musical Instruments,
Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

dwtf E. P. HOWBERT & CO.

F. HERMANN'S

Price List of Liquors.

C D Whisky, per bbl per gall	$1 50
" " single gallon	2 00
Kentucky Whisky per bbl per gall	2 25
" " single gallon	2 75
4 years old Ky Bourbon per bbl per gall	3 75
" " single gallon,	4 25
Hostetter's Bitters per gallon	2 75
Port Wine per gallon	2 75
Angelica per gallon	2 00
Kelly Island Catawba per gallon,	1 75
" " " per bottle,	50

Goods will be delivered at short notice

F. HERMANN,

MANITOU, COLORADO

You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine

New Carpet House!

—OF—

[illegible]

NOW OPEN!

with an entire new stock of

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Window Shades,

Lace Curtains, &c.

Comprising every new style known to the Carpet and Curtain Trade.

Orders by Mail Solicited.

355 Larimer Street,

Denver, - Colorado.

BANKS

W S JACKSON, Cashier — JAMES H BARLOW, Asst Cashier

EL PASO COUNTY

BANK.

COLORADO SPRINGS COLORADO

DIRECTORS

W S JACKSON C H WHITE
J S WOLFE

Deposits received subject to check without notice
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement
Commercial paper discounted
Gold, Silver and Exchange bought and sold
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold mw

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	$100 000
PAID IN CAPITAL,	$50 000

DIRECTORS

J. B. GREENOUGH, *President* — G H STEWART, *Vice-President*

IRVING HOWBERT, *Cashier* — J F HUMPHREY, *Ass't Cashier*

BENJ F. CROWELL — E GREENOUGH

$66 a week in your own town. $5 00 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars, to H. HALLETT & Co, Portland, Maine

ON THE DIVIDE.

The Lumber Districts—Lumber Mills—Agriculture—Stock Raising—Old Settlers—Indian Reminiscences.

It was past 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon last, before we started from Colorado Springs, but striking out as boldly as did Franz in when in search of the North Pole, we took the same direction, but with the Divide as our objective point. The afternoon was decidedly a cool one. One of Colorado's northern zephyrs pierced our very inmost anatomy, causing our teeth to rattle like a castanet and imparting to our nose, ears and hands, a color bordering on sky blue. Of course we had left our gloves at home and were therefore entirely at the mercy of Old Boreas. We pressed on, however, and finally at eight o'clock p. m. reached Husted and Sloan's saw mills, instead of Commissioner Husted's residence, of which we were in search. Upon finding that the aforesaid gentleman lived some two miles from the mill and that the road leading to his house was through the timber we were only too glad to accept the invitation of Mr. Sloan to spend the night at the mill. While our supper was being prepared we "thawed out" over a 12x15 box stove, finishing the process soon after with a cup of coffee.

A good night's rest put us in excellent order, and after breakfast we took a look at the mill and its surroundings. It is situated six miles east of Husted's station, in the midst of the timber. A portable engine and boiler of 20 horse power furnishes the power by which it is run. The machinery now in use consists of a single saw, an edger and a planer. The capacity of the mill is 8,000 feet per day, and the force necessary to run it is ten men about the mill and six loggers. Fifteen yoke of cattle are used in hauling the logs, and four four-horse teams in carrying the lumber to the railroad. The firm are at present at work on contracts for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. There is a good demand for the lumber at the mill at $14 per 1,000. Mr. Sloan, to whom we are indebted for courteous attentions, superintends in person the workings of the establishment.

Taking a trail through the timber we made our way to the residence of C. R. Husted, Esq., whose reception tended in every way to make us feel at home. After a short rest, in company with Mr. Husted, we took a ride of some ten miles or more and were surprised and pleased at the flourishing appearance the country presented on every side. It seemed almost impossible to credit the statement that within ten years past the ground over which we were riding had been the scene of struggles with the Indians. We were shown the exact spot where ten years ago, the 4th of this month, two men, Jos. Talbot and Ed. Davis, were killed by the redskins. This occurred at the time of the Indian troubles of '68. Many of the old settlers will recall the "powwow" held that year at Fort Russell, between chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the United States Commissioners. The Indians were all furnished with papers, signed by the peace commissioners, stating that they were peaceable, etc., etc. With these passports they were free to go unmolested, anywhere their inclination led them. At the close of the "powwow" they divided into small bands and scattered themselves throughout the country. With their proverbial curiosity they would walk into a man's house, examine his guns, etc., thence into his corral, where they would take an inventory of his live stock, and were he so much as to remonstrate with them, they would flaunt a dirty paper into his face, signed by the so-called peace commissioner, and stating that they were known to be peaceable and law abiding Indians. This continued until the 1st of September, 1868. Then, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, from Cheyenne on the North to the Raton mountains on the South; from the Rocky mountains on the West to Kansas on the East, there was a general uprising of the Indians. They confined themselves principally to "running off" stock, but many a poor settler was shot down by the wretches, while bravely attempting to defend his family and property. And these same Indians are the acknowledged pets of the United States Government, caressed by the "powers that be," and immortalized by poets. But enough on this score.

During our ride we passed the home of Mr. S. C. Stout, Superintendent of the Colorado Pinery Trust Company's lands. He has several hundred acres of fine farm and pasture lands. But owing to his absence from home we were unable to get any particulars regarding his crops, &c. Continuing our ride for about a mile, we came to the ranch owned by Robert Donnelly, a former sheriff of El Paso county. This ranch is situated on the site of the old Bassett mill. Lying, as it does, within a valley, for agricultural purposes it is admirable. He has 320 acres of land—all enclosed. From thirty acres he has cut over forty tons of excellent hay. Five acres are devoted to oats, and over twenty-five to potatoes. Notwithstanding the fact that that the flood last spring inundated the meadows and fields, and leaving thereon great quantities of debris, the grain crop is considered excellent. He also owns eighty head of American cattle, besides fifteen milch cows. He makes on an average seventy-five pounds of butter per month.

Leaving the Donnelly ranch we took a trail, leading through the timber, for Mr. Husted's place. On the way we passed the supposed wintering quarters of Lieut. Pike and party—used by them at the time of their first expedition to Colorado. Two miles further on we come to the house where dinner awaits us. After dinner we re-saddle our horses and start for the northern side of the divide. Here we come upon G. W. Phillips' ranch—adjoining Mr. Husted's place. He has 160 acres; thirty acres enclosed. He has raised ten acres of potatoes, and fifteen of oats. These last will probably average forty-five bushels to the acre. He has been in the ranch business for three years, and is at present engaged in building a new house.

A short distance to the east we come to Thos. Jesse's place. This contains 160 acres—thirty-five enclosed. He has raised twenty acres of potatoes and four acres of oats. He owns forty-five head of cattle.

Michael McQuade, a rollicking, good-natured representative of the "Ould Sod," owns a ranch some three-quarters of a mile west of Phillips'. This contains 160 acres—100 enclosed. He has twelve acres devoted to oats and twelve to potatoes. In the line of stock he has 100 head of cattle, four head of American horses and a span of mules.

L. H. Parker is located within a mile of the summit. He has 160 acres—all enclosed; will have fifteen acres of oats and twenty-five of potatoes. He has seventy-five head of cattle and eight head of horses.

J. W. Crowley has 160 acres—sixty enclosed; will raise this year five acres of oats and twenty of potatoes.

G. W. Cope adjoins Crowley on the east. He has 160 acres, fifty enclosed. Has seven acres in wheat, oats and rye; fifteen acres of potatoes. Good house and barn.

R. H. Harris has 160 acres, seventy enclosed. He planted twelve acres of oats and rye and twenty of potatoes. His herd consists of fifty head of cattle.

Wm. Mulhern is located two miles north of the divide. He has 160 acres, 100 being enclosed; has ten acres of oats and forty of potatoes and owns a few head of cattle.

M. Griffiths has 160 acres, fifty enclosed, twelve acres of wheat and oats, fifteen acres of potatoes, and some twenty head of cattle.

Finishing our tour among the ranches we "struck across" for Blakeley's Mill. Upon reaching the mill we found it to be in full operation. It is at present under the superintendence of Mr. E. F. Thomas.

We first visited the boiler room which we found to contain two 2-flue boilers, forty-two inches in diameter and eighteen feet long. An engine of sixty-five horse power furnishes the motive power. In the cutting room we found a large circular saw, a Stearns head block and carriage; one of Stearns' improved gang edgers, a lath machine and a shingle machine. The capacity of the mill is 18,000 feet per day. Thirty-five men are employed here, fourteen about the mill. Six teams are used in logging. The lumber is hauled to Greenland station, some thirteen miles. There is a fair demand for it in Denver markets at $20.00 per 1,000 feet.

Leaving the mill we returned to Mr. Husted's residence, which we have not yet described. It is situated on the old Denver and Santa Fe stage road, some sixteen miles north of Colorado Springs, and includes 700 acres of land, 500 of which are enclosed. The house is one of the finest on the divide and is furnished in a most comfortable manner. Within a few rods of the house are commodious outbuildings and corrals for the accommodation of live stock. He has 110 head of cattle, including twenty milch cows, and twelve horses. He put up this season 100 tons of hay and will harvest seven acres of oats. Three and a half acres are devoted to the raising of potatoes and other vegetables.

Mr. Husted is looked upon as one of the oldest and leading lumber men of this county. In 1866 he bought what was known as the Squirrel creek saw mill, at that time the only mill in the county. The firm name was Perrenoud, Husted & Co., and for two years the business was carried on at this place. In 1868 they moved the mill some six miles west, and within three miles of the present town of Monument. Since that time the mill has been moved to different points throughout the timber.

In our next we will confine ourselves more particularly to the agricultural and stock interests of the divide.

TENDERFOOT.

FROM LEADVILLE.

LEADVILLE, Sept. 10, 1887.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I have been neglectful from necessity rather than choice. Once fairly involved in the business whirl of Leadville, one has but little time for letter writing. The moderate, steady-going business life of the east has no counterpart in California Gulch. The rapid rush of everything and everybody bewilders the tenderfoot and astonishes even the old-timer. True, the chronic loafer and dead beat creeps in and plies his useful avocation, but he sees sadly out of place, and for once the dead-in-earnest life about him has fairly driven the brass out of his countenance. Whether you turn to the mines, the streets, the smelters, or the sample works, you find everywhere this unnatural activity, this wild scramble for the silver prize. The night shifts at the mines snatch the pick and the spade from the day shifts, at dark, and surrender them only when the sun greets the peaks of Massin. You may lie awake a night and hear without cessation the rapid vibrations of the crusher-jaws at the sampling works, keeping time with the tick of your watch. Night is turned into day and Sunday—is sometimes observed under protest.

Up to the present moment there has apparently been no check to the rapid growth of Leadville. There is a steady improvement in the character of the buildings erected. Postmaster Tabor has the credit of erecting the first brick building, which will soon be completed and used exclusively for postal business. Foundations for other brick buildings are in progress. Messrs. McFerran & Trimble have a fine block of three stores nearly completed. Just below Foss' grocery is the Colorado Springs quarter of Chestnut street. There is now scarcely a vacant space along the street. Business is being pushed out in every direction by natural overflow. The tendency is toward Strayhorse Gulch, along the northeastern extension of Chestnut, and north from the postoffice along Harrison avenue.

It is impossible to give the number of permanent residents. The number of those who have come to stay has been greatly augmented within the last two months by the arrival of the families of parties who came earlier to spy out the camp and became convinced of the permanency of its mining interests and the entirely normal character of the growth of the town. The proportion of women and children to the whole population is remarkably large for a new mining camp. The influence of this social element upon the good order and good morals of the town, though unobtrusive, is wonderfully potent. There is evil and shame enough present, but there is also enough morality and virtue to keep the devil somewhat in check.

The general prospecting season will soon be over and we may now look for a gradual reduction of our mining population until winter sets in. Some are already going out, while others are coming in. I have not space to refer at length to our mining interests, but will give them special attention in my next.

On the 6th inst. the telegraph brought Leadville into close communion with the outside world and the usual congratulatory messages were exchanged with Denver, Georgetown and other cities. We now need a daily paper, and possibly the GAZETTE might find it to its advantage to move up bag and baggage, to Leadville; though it is hard to see how the Springs would get along without it. The *Eclipse*, a democratic weekly just started, gives promise of being a valuable local paper. Dick Allen, of the *Reville*, has not yet fulfilled his promise to give us a daily.

During the past six weeks there has been considerable sickness in Leadville, but probably no more relatively than in eastern towns. A vast amount of filth has accumulated in some quarters of the town. The summer rains and the summer sun have combined to give this filth its full power for evil, and in any other atmosphere we might have expected a pestilence; but we have escaped serious trouble and the present clear skies and frosty nights will soon put us beyond danger.

L. LOOMIS.

DURKEE & LEE,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.
We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to our customers.
West side Tejon street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

G. W. SKINNER,
390 LARIMER STREET, - DENVER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING
The largest stock in Colorado.
The best goods—domestic and imported—fashionable styles, and at the lowest prices of any exclusive Clothing house in the State.
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[illegible]
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These houses, under one management, are the only first-class hotels in the city. The proprietor (late of the Villa Park Hotel, Denver,) will exert himself to give satisfaction to all guests.
The table will be equal to any in the State.
Rooms are all well furnished.
Special Rates for Families.
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WILL TAKE CONTRACTS
For large or small jobs. Estimates furnished and all work done in the best manner.
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Calcimining done on short notice.

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HARD AND SOFT
LUMBER,
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ESTABLISHMENT,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE,
And invites the public to
Call and Examine his Goods and Prices.
He Guarantees satisfaction.
His stock of Worsted and Woolen Suitings, and Pantaloon Goods is not surpassed in Colorado outside of Denver.

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The preservation of the natural teeth receives our special attention, and we have all the modern appliances for and use great care in straightening irregularities in children's teeth. All work fully guaranteed.
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The Shuttler takes the lead wherever used.
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REPERS & SPEERS.
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Will guarantee as good work and low prices as any other shop in the city.
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NORTH OF POST OFFICE, COLORADO SPRINGS.
THOS. PARCOE, Proprietor.
RATES.
Table Board, per Week, $5.00
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Single Meals, - - 35 cents.
The Table is First-Class in every respect.
Parties from Manitou and surrounding country will find it a good place to get a meal.
The Rooms are all nicely furnished and entirely new throughout.

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Has completed his New Gallery, near the Postoffice,
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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.
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